The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1873. NUMBER 149.

BOSTON CARRIAGES.

BOSTON CARRIAGES.

REPOSITORY,

No. 222 West Washington-st.,

CHICAGO.

SLADE BROS., Agents.

Oldest Boston Manufactory.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

Howard Slade,

Successor to Robt. Slade & Son.

$3. THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST. So get your Berlin Photographs at BRAND'S Popular Gallery, 596 Wabash-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THOSE TWENTY ALDERMEN

(To whom we are indebted for the blessings which must necessarily arise from the enforcement of the Sunday Liquor Law) are most respectfully invited to call at the southeast corner of Clark and Madison-sts. THURSDAY, Jan. 16, and partake of a sumptuous dinner, which will be served

Free to All

From 2 o'clock P. M. until 12. An invitation is extended to everybody to join us on this occasion and convince themselves that at least once in their lives they have a good thing which could be had for nothing.

Southeast corner of Clark and Madison-sts.,

Under the Boston Square Dealing Clothing House.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

A meeting of all interested in the Heights will be held at 2 p. m. Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1872, at Room 11, Chamber of Commerce, to consult about a Military Academy, and Ladies' Seminary, to be established in that vicinity.

BLUE ISLAND LAND & BUILDING CO.,
L. P. HILLIARD,
GEO. R. CLARK,
And many others.

$3. BRAND'S Popular Art Gallery, 596 Wabash-av.

NOTICE.

Lamar Insurance Company.

All persons having claims against the above Company will please present the same for adjustment to GEORGE CHANDLER, Receiver, No. 13 Central Union Block.

DRY GOODS.

To City and Country Merchants

Contemplating a change in our business, we shall offer our entire stock of

Flannels, Jeans, Linens, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, and Notions,

AT COST.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 & 16 East Madison-st.

$3. WE DEFY COMPETITION. Finest Rembrandt Card Photographs only $3 per dozen at BRAND'S Popular Gallery, 596 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

The United States Mortgage Co.

Loans in Gold, or Currency, on Bond and Mortgage of improved Real Estate,

Without Commission and on Long Time.

ROOMS 2 & 3,

S. W. Cor. State and Madison-sts.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

STOCKS FOR SALE.

Chicago City Railway.
Chamber of Commerce.
Traders' Insurance, and in several of our National Banks.

By HAMMOND & WATSON, 84 Washington-st.

Hibernian Banking Association.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11, 1873.

A dividend of five (5) per cent has been declared on the capital stock of this Association, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst.

By order of the Board,
HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN

On first-class improved Chicago property, on long time, at current rates. Several sums now on hand.
NORMAN C. PERKINS, Attorney, Rooms 12, 13 and 14 Kendall's Building.

MONEY TO LOAN

On first-class Chicago property: $3,500, $3,000, and $5,000 in hand.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

$3. FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY. Best quality Berlin Cards at $3 per dozen at BRAND'S Art Gallery, 596 Wabash-av.

STATIONERY.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Stationers,

BLANK BOOK MAKERS,

PRINTERS.

And Publishers of Commercial and Law Blanks,

118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago,

Opposite old P. O. Building.

RESTAURANT.

FOR SALE.

Lot on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.
Lot on Wabash-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.
ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

$3. NOW IS YOUR TIME. Best Berlin finished Card Photographs only $3 per dozen at BRAND'S Popular Gallery, 596 Wabash-av.

LADIES' GOODS.

HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.

Having determined to reduce stock rapidly, will sell at cost, and many articles

Below Cost.

Special attention invited to BEAVER and VELVET CLOAKS at about half price, to close them out.

REMNANTS

Of Black Silks, Black Alpacas, Empress Cloths, Dress Goods, Flannels, and remnants of all kinds will be sold at

Half Price.

103 Madison-st.

CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT, & CO.

Now occupy their new and spacious stores,

MADISON AND FRANKLIN-STS.,

Where they will show this day one hundred cases of choice styles of new Prints. Also five hundred packages of popular brands of Domestic Cottons, which they will sell to close buyers at less than the present market rates.

$3. BRAND $3.

FOR SALE.

Wood, Wood. Wood.

Now on C. & N. W. R. R. Dock, west end of Indiana-st. Bridge, 200 cords best sawed-end Maple wood, for sale cheap. Apply to

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,

East end of same Bridge, or 19 Chamber of Commerce.

$3. BRAND'S Popular Art Gallery, 596 Wabash-av.

VACCINATION.

FREE VACCINATION

Will be performed at the Dispensaries of the Relief and Aid Society as follows:

NORTH STAR, 227 Division-st., from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.
CENTRAL, 136 North Sangamon-st., from 1 to 4 p. m.
HERRICK, 351 West Twelfth-st., from 8 to 10 a. m., and 2 to 5 p. m.
DAVIS FREE, corner Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

JOHN REID, M. D., General Medical Superintendent.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN MIDDLETON & SON,

Carpenteters and General Contractors,

For all kinds of BUILDINGS, also STORE and OFFICE FIXTURES.

50 and 52 Third-av., near cor. VanBuren-st.

$3. THREE DOLLARS Will pay for one dozen of BRAND'S Best Card Photographs.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

First-Class Business Opportunity.

The entire stock, fixtures, and good will of an established wholesale business for sale, at a bargain. Owner wishing to retire from business reason for selling. $12,000 to $15,000 required. Address K 89, Tribune office.

$3. CHILDREN'S PICTURES, Best Berlin finish, only $3 per dozen at BRAND'S, 596 Wabash-av.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

The Great Western Light Guard Band has removed their office to 81 South Clark-st., opposite the Court House. F. Hoffman, Conductor; John Hand, Leader and Prompter; George Chaffey, Prompter; A. Lehder, Prompter; E. Quinn, Prompter.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS

Cheap, at No. 157 West Lake-st.

$3. GO TO THE BEST. Berlin Card Photographs only $3 per dozen at BRAND'S, 596 Wabash-av.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated Conclave of St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, K. T., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the order of K. T. By order of E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Masonic.

Special Communication of Blaney Lodge No. 271, A. F. and A. M., will be held this (Wednesday) evening at hall corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts., at 7:30 p. m.
E. G. NOWELL, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

Further Details of the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

Testimony of Messrs, Garfield, Ham, Durant, and Brooks' Son-in-law.

The Senate Finance Committee on the $44,000,000 Surplus Greenbacks.

The Caldwell Investigation---Nothing of Grave Importance Unearthed Yesterday.

Proceedings in Congress.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Congress, at an early day, will have an opportunity to pass upon the claim put forward by Secretary Boutwell, that under existing laws he has a right to increase the currency to the extent of $44,000,000 beyond the limit of $356,000,000 established by his predecessor. The Senate Finance Committee submitted a majority report, signed by Senator Sherman and four other members of the Committee, which denies that the Secretary has any right, and which argues that the plain intention of Congress, in its legislation on legal tender matters since 1863, has been to gradually reach specie payments through a contraction of the currency; that this policy, in consequence with such intent, was inaugurated by Secretary McCulloch; that the creditors of the United States throughout the world had been given to understand that the Government would do nothing to depreciate its securities or impair the credit of its obligations. This may said to be in chief the theory on which the majority report proceeds, and the resolution accompanying the report sets forth that the Secretary has no right to increase the currency a single dollar. The minority of the Committee, however, composed of Senators Wright, of Iowa, and Ferry, of Michigan, are preparing a report to-night, which will be submitted to the Senate to-morrow, which negatives the majority report in every particular, and which concludes with a resolution affirming the right of the Secretary to issue this $44,000,000. The minority set forth that the question is one simply for lawyers, and to be decided only by a fair construction of the statutes. They hold that the acts of Feb. 25, 1862, Feb. 11, 1862, and March 3, 1863, confer unequivocally upon the Secretary the power to issue and re-issue United States notes to amount not exceeding $450,000,000, subject only to the restriction that $50,000,000 shall be reserved for the redemption of temporary loan deposits, to be issued only when necessary for that purpose, and the amount issued by those laws which may be used for permanent circulation is $400,000,000. They hold that the statutes above referred to expressly confer upon the Secretary not only the power to issue United States notes but to re-issue any such notes received or returned into the Treasury, or to cancel and destroy the same, and issue others in their place within or up to the limit of four hundred millions. The minority make a direct issue with the majority as to the fact it has been the intention of Congress to legislate in the direction of contracting. In this view, they hold that the two different occasions when Congress has legislated positively upon the subject, it has been to arrest a reduction of the amount of currency in circulation; first, by prescribing the rates of reduction according to a fixed monthly limit; and, second, by an absolute suppression of the process. But on no occasion has Congress shown a positive intention to arrest or modify, in any manner, the authority of the Secretary to issue and re-issue United States notes to the extent of $400,000,000, as the exigencies of the public service may require. Especial attention is called to the fact that the act of Feb. 4, 1868, related wholly to the authority and practice of the Secretary with reference to the withdrawal of notes from actual circulation, whether reissued or not, and in no particular to the exercise of the power of issuing, conferred by former acts. It will thus be seen that this vexed question will be fairly before Congress for discussion on its naked legality. The minority report will be submitted to-morrow to be presented with the one submitted to-day by the majority.

POSTAL LAWS.

The decision of the Postmaster General, that mail matter not fully pre-paid at the office of mailing shall pay double postage, even though one full rate is pre-paid, has met with such general opposition and censure that the House Post Office Committee to-day took up the question for discussion, and decided unanimously, except one vote, that Mr. Creswell's construction of the law was an improper one. The following joint resolution was then agreed to by the Committee:

Resolved, That the true intent and meaning of Sections 151 and 152 of the act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statute in relation to the Post Office Department, approved June 8, 1872, are, among other things, that when one full rate of postage has been prepaid, as required by law, on the mail matter in said section mentioned, such mail matter shall be forwarded to its destination, charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery, and that no double rate of postage shall be collected where such partial prepaid has been made.

The Postmaster General was before the Committee's consultation on the general subject of his Department, and it is probable he will modify his order before the resolution is presented. It may possibly go to the Attorney General for his decision. The question of the reduction of letter postage to two cents for each half ounce was discussed by the Committee at some length, and seems to be favorably regarded. the Postmaster General is also understood to favor it. It seems probable the Committee will agree to the proposition for the payment of newspaper postage in order to avoid the transportation of large quantities of newspapers which are never paid for and not taken out of the office.

THE DURELL INVESTIGATION.

The House Judiciary Committee, at its meeting to-day, did not consider the resolution in regard to Judge Durell, of Louisiana, and will not take the question up until the papers that were submitted are printed.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

Oakes Ames received a conscience contribution to-day of $400 from an unknown source, supposed to be on account of loans or debts in connection with Credit Mobilier transactions. It was directed to him in an envelope, and was not accompanied by any note or explanation.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The House Claims Committee to-day agreed to report a bill giving the East Tennessee University at Knoxville $18,500 for damages sustained to that institution by the war and its occupancy by United States soldiers. The Committee also agreed to give as further payment to the Loudon County, Virginia, Quakers the sum of $70,000, making a total of $270,000 in payment of supplies, principally live stock, taken by General Sheridan during the war.

THE SYNDICATE.

Levi P. Morton, a leading banker of New York, was before the Ways and Means Committee, to-day, on the subject of the "Syndicate." Mr. Dawes asked him if he was in the "old Syndicate." He answered that he was not. The Chairman then inquired if he expected to be in the new one, and Mr. Morton said if it should be organized.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Dr. Durant denies that he ever asserted that William E. Dodge was implicated in the Credit Mobilier. G. F. Train says the Dodge Durant referred to is General Granville Dodge, at one time engineer on the Union Pacific, now in the military with Grant, silent partner in the Montana Indian job, and engineer of Tom Scott's Southern Pacific.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In the Credit Mobilier Committee, to-day, the Chairman, Mr. Poland, decided that the records at the War Department asked for by Brooks to show the character of M'Comb were foreign to the subject under investigation.

Neilson, Brooks' son-in-law, testified that he borrowed $5,000 of Dillon after six months' acquaintance and without any previous business transaction, giving Dillon Union Pacific stock as security. He was told by Brooks that he was entitled to fifty additional shares of the Credit Mobilier.

James A. Garfield was sworn, and made the following statement: The first I ever heard of the Credit Mobilier was some time in 1866 or 1867,—I cannot fix the date,—when George Francis Train called on me, and said he was organizing a Company to be known as the Credit Mobilier of America, to be formed on the model of the Credit Mobilier of France; that the object of the Company was to purchase lands and build houses along the line of the Pacific Railroad at points where cities and villages were likely to spring up; that he had no doubt that the money thus invested would double or treble itself each year; that the subscriptions were limited to $1,000 each, and he wished me to subscribe. He showed me a long list of subscribers, among them Oakes Ames, to whom he referred me for further information concerning the enterprise. I answered that I had not any money to spare, and, if I had, I would not subscribe without knowing more about the proposed organization. Train left me, saying he would hold a place open for me, and hoped I would yet conclude to subscribe. The same day I asked Ames what he thought of the enterprise. He expressed the opinion that the investment would be safe and profitable. I heard nothing further on the subject for a year or more, and it was almost forgotten, when some time, I should say, during the long session of 1868, Ames spoke of it again. He said the Company had organized, was doing well, and he thought would soon pay large dividends. He said some of the stock had been left, or was to be left, in hands to sell, and I could take the amount which Train had offered me, by paying $1,000 and accrued interest. He said it I was not able to pay for it then, he would hold it for me until I could pay, or until some of the dividends were payable. I told him I would consider the matter, but would not agree to take any stock, until I knew from an examination of the charter and conditions of the subscription the extent to which I should become pecuniarily liable. He said he was not sure, but thought a stockholder would be liable only for the par value of his stock. That he had not the stock and papers with him, but would have them after a while. From the case as presented, I probably should have taken stock if I had been satisfied in regard to their extent and pecuniary liability. There this matter rested for some time, I think until the following year. During that time I understood there were dividends due amounting to nearly three times the par value of the stock; but in the meantime I had heard that the Company was involved in some controversy with the Pacific Railroad. That Ames' right to sell the stock was denied. When I next saw Ames, I told him I had concluded not to take the stock. Then the matter ended, so far as I was concerned, and I had no further knowledge of the Company's operations until the subject began to be discussed in the newspapers last fall. Nothing was ever said to me by Train or Ames to indicate or imply that the Credit Mobilier was or could be in any way connected with the legislation of Congress for the Pacific Railroad, or for any other purpose. Ames never gave nor offered to me any stock or other valuable thing as a gift. I once asked and obtained from him, and afterward repaid to him, a loan of $300. That amount is the only valuable thing I ever received from or delivered to him. I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier, or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividend nor profits arising from either of them.

Benjamin F. Ham, Treasurer of the Credit Mobilier, was sworn, and underwent a long examination. He testified that Neilson's name appeared on the books as the holder of 150 shares; didn't know of Brooks' having anything to do with the shares. Ham produced several books of the Company, and said the rest had been sent here by express. He pointed out in the books where Durant transferred 100 shares to Neilson. Ames paid for all the stock in his name as Trustee. Only one dividend of 6 per cent was ever paid by the Credit Mobilier. The only letter-book of the Credit Mobilier showed neither the names of Dawes, Garfield, Scofield, nor Kelley. Ham could not explain how the stock appeared in Neilson's name before he had paid for it. His books showed the names of Congressmen Samuel Hooper, Boyer, of Pennsylvania, Grimes, and Alley, as original subscribers. He stated that the Credit Mobilier stock was rushed around the country to keep it out of the hands of Jim Fisk. He knew nothing of the shares set aside to be used among Congressmen. The Credit Mobilier bought the bonds which they gave as dividends from the Union Pacific Railroad Company at 85 cents, and paid for them out of money which they received from new subscriptions. No officer of the Company has a right to put up the stock for sale. The witness might have received special instructions from the officers of the Company. Part of the books were travelling to prevent people seeing them who had no interest in them; but they are not travelling now, as Jim Fisk is dead. Ham denied that the public had any interest in this matter. It is only a few newspapers.

Question—Do you know what has become of the stock transfer book?

Answer—No, sir. It has disappeared.

Q.—Where has it disappeared to?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you not destroy it?

A.—No, sir, I did not. The witness further testified that he never kept the blotter; and, in answer to a question of Judge Poland, said he supposed somebody had signed a paper authorizing the issue of fifty shares additional to Neilson.

By Mr. Alley—At the time the increase in the capital stock was made many of the stockholders declined to take it; did not remember of any stockholders being refused to see the books of the Company. The books were taken away on account of the Fisk suit, and not to keep them away from the stockholders.

By Mr. Poland—Has no information or belief as to where the missing books are; can give no clue as to where they may be. Did not remember of seeing Alley's name on a paper authorizing the issue of fifty shares additional to Neilson.

By Judge Black—Did not remember what was in answer to the summons to produce the books in the Pennsylvania suit; may have said books were in daily use.

H. C. Crane, Assistant Treasurer of the Credit Mobilier and Pacific Railway, testified that James Brooks, on Dec. 24, 1867, paid him $10,000, for which he transferred to C. H. Morton, at Brooks' request, one hundred shares of Credit Mobilier and two hundred shares of Pacific Railroad stock, and the same day delivered him five first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railway. He knew nothing about the negotiation for it. It was Durant's stock, not the Company's; didn't know the amount of profit realized by Brooks, but thought it a very good trade. There were several dividends on the Credit Mobilier stock. Brooks loaned Durant $25,000 on the 19th of October, 1867, and on the 30th of January loaned him $40,000, both at 10 per cent, and another loan at 11 per cent. All were paid in 1869. Two hundred and fifty shares of Credit Mobilier were sold to Alley at $1.60, when it was worth $2. The witness swore that Brooks' $10,000 was paid for Credit Mobilier stock and not on account of the loan to Durant, having made the entries himself.

Q.—Were the five bonds part of the delivery for the $10,000?

A.—Yes, sir. I took a copy from my book, and I will read it to you if you want to hear it.

Mr. Poland—Suppose you produce that memorandum.

The witness did so, and read it, as follows: "Dec. 24, 1867.—Stock account of the Credit Mobilier of America. Transferred to James Brooks' son-in-law, 100 shares of stock at par, with the five bonds of the Union Pacific Company, and 200 shares of Union Pacific stock as earnings on the stock.—$7,000 cash, draft due 22d of January, $3,000.—$10,000.—Check book deposited Dec. 24, 1867, in Fourth National Bank—James Brooks, $7,000.—Jan. 20, 1868, check book, Fourth National Bank, bills payable, James Brooks, account of note due this day, $3,000."

Recess for fifteen minutes.

After recess, Mr. Ham recalled the witness and referred to the name Charles H. Neilson on the book, showing the transfer of 50 shares to Neilson, whose name had been written after an erasure was made, and testified that it was in his handwriting, and the erasure had been made before Neilson's was written, but he did not remember what was erased. He had no memory at all in reference to the erasure. The erasure was in the place where name should be.

By Mr. Brooks—Never received any instruction from Mr. Brooks to erase his name. It might have been probable that Brooks' name was written instead of Neilson's, on account of the intimate connection of Neilson with Brooks. If Brooks' name was written there first, it was a mistake.

Thomas C. Durant testified that he was a Director of the Union Pacific Railroad till 1869; was President of the Credit Mobilier Company, and one of the trustees to whom the Ames contract was assigned; has certified copies of the books; signed a paper to distribute some stock on hand; the stock was transferred to the witness to enable him to fulfill a prior engagement; did not know to whom Ames was to transfer the stock; Ames said he had an engagement to deliver some to Colfax; thinks other Congressmen were also mentioned, and it made an impression on him, as he believed Ames gave the names, and intended keeping the stock himself; never conversed with Neilson; had a business transaction with James Brooks, but it had no reference to Brooks being a Congressman; Brooks desired some stock, and witness arranged to let Brooks have one hundred shares of Credit Mobilier, with twenty thousand dollars' worth of Union Pacific stock and first mortgage bonds. Brooks, being a Government Director, did not want to hold the stock, and therefore had it transferred to Neilson; knew nothing about the fifty shares additional stock received by Neilson. The stock increased in value suddenly. When Brooks purchased stock, he was entitled to the dividend which had just been declared. The Credit Mobilier Company took the contract at $50,000 per mile, and was obliged to take in part payment Union Pacific stock. The first stock was taken from the road at 50 per cent, and sold to the stockholders at 71. The witness felt under obligation to Brooks, having agreed with him that he should have the stock; had borrowed money from Brooks, but did not let him have stock in consideration of being under any money obligation to him.

Without finishing the examination of Durant, the Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

FINANCIAL.

The Committee on Finance to-day reported to the Senate in obedience to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be directed to inquire whether the Secretary of the Treasury has the power, under the existing laws, to issue United States notes in lieu of the $44,000,000 retired and cancelled under the act of April 12, 1866.

From a review of the several acts relating to the United States notes, the Committee conclude that the intent and legal effect of these acts, when fairly construed, was to reduce the maximum of legal-tender notes to $356,000,000. No one appears to have asserted that the Secretary had the power to increase that sum. The care with which a maximum was always prescribed indicates the intention of Congress to preserve one. The only contingency for excess was to temporarily meet the temporary loan, and by act of April, 1866, the temporary loan was funded. The circumstances under which this issue of $5,000,000 was made were such as would clearly have justified its exercise, if, as was honestly and confidently claimed by the officer who made the issue, he had the legal authority to make it. It was his plain duty to exercise every power he possessed to protect the public in the emergency stated, and the Committee are unanimously of the opinion that the Assistant Secretary acted according to what he conceived to be his legal power and public duty, but believing that, under law, he could not issue legal tender notes in excess of $356,000,000, they must regard the precedent as a bad one. Such a power, if given, would be by clear and an unambiguous language, and should not be inferred by subtle reasoning, or depend on the pressure of interested parties, or the changing views of public policy. In all questions of construction as to the extent of power conferred by law in matters which affect public credit or public securities, a reasonable doubt as to the grant of power should be held to exclude it. After a careful review of the subject, your Committee are of the opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury has not the power to issue United States notes in excess of the $356,000,000 outstanding when the act of Feb. 4, 1868, took effect, but he may replace, with new notes, all mutilated or defaced notes, and, within the limits of the $356,000,000, may exchange or replace new notes for old ones.

Senators Wright and Ferry, of Michigan, dissent from the foregoing report, but have not submitted their views.

THE CABINET.

The Cabinet session to-day was fully attended, but no matters were determined upon of national importance.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: James M. Haworth, of Kansas, Indian Agent at the Kiowa and Comanche Agency; John D. Miles, Indian Agent for the Indians of the Upper Arkansas Agency, Indian Territory.

THE CALDWELL INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Committee on Elections, this morning, continued the investigation of Senator Caldwell's election. Wood and Finney, members of the Kansas Legislature, were examined. Wood testified that a Mr. Thomas offered him $2,000 to vote for Caldwell, and that subsequently certain friends of Sidney Clarke offered to give him $2,000, and a saddle horse worth $500, if he would vote for Clarke. The witness did not take either offer.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

FINANCIAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The resolution of Mr. SHERMAN, relative to United States notes, was placed on the calendar.

Mr. CORBETT reported from the Committee on Finance a bill to amend the National Currency act, which was passed. It allows National Banks to loan to any individual or corporation 10 per cent upon their surplus profit, as well as upon their original capital.

Messrs. WRIGHT (Iowa), and FERRY (Michigan), will submit a minority report, dissenting from the report of the Committee on Scott's resolution, relative to an issue of legal tenders in excess of $356,000,000.

SOLDIERS' LAND BOUNTY.

Messrs. HARLAN and LOGAN presented memorials of the soldiers, urging the passage of the House bill granting 160 acres of land to honorably discharged soldiers, and stated that the bill would require $20,000,000 acres.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

Mr. SAWYER (South Carolina) introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Southern Claims Commission.

RAILROADS.

On motion of Mr. CASSERLY, the Committee on Judiciary was directed to inquire, in connection with the inquiry as to the power of Congress over the subject of railroads between the States, whether each State, within its own limits, has not now full power over the same subject, including the rates of freight and passengers. Agreed to.

COLLEGE LAND GRANTS.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Agricultural and Industrial Arts College bill, which was debated at length. Messrs. MORTON, THURMAN, SHERMAN, PRATT, TRUMBULL, WINDOM, and CASSERLEY opposing it, and Messrs. MORRILL (Vt.), PATTERSON, BOREMAN, SAWYER, and CORBETT advocating it. Several amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill then passed—yeas, 39; nays, 14.

MILITARY PRISON.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Military Committee, reported without amendment the House bill providing for the establishment at Rock Island, Ill., of a military prison.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. CASSERLY, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to transmit to the Senate the latest yearly reports of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, and any papers or information in his possession relating to the same.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, the bill was passed to amend the act of 1872, providing for holding a United States Circuit Court in the Western District of Missouri.

LAKE SUPERIOR CANAL.

On motion of Mr. POTTER, the bill was passed extending the time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD INTEREST.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. STEVENSON (Ohio) in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, the pending question being the amendment offered by Mr. RANDALL last Saturday, providing that no money shall be paid to any railroad companies for the transportation of mails or troops while such companies are in default for interest on bonds issued by the Government.

Mr. BECK, who had been on the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill of 1872, which contained a section relieving the Pacific Railroad Companies, explained and justified the action of the Senate and Conference Committee and argued that the section had not been surreptitiously introduced but had been elaborately argued in the Senate, and inserted there by a vote of 36 to 18. The House conferees had desired to have that section struck out, but the Senate conferees insisted upon it, and asked that the question be laid before the House. He (Beck) had called attention to it, as a very serious an objectionable piece of legislation. No man in the House had opposed the provision, or called for a division on it, and it was too late now for any one to assert that there was anything surreptitious in the action of the Committee. Why did they wait until the country was inflamed, and until mention of the Credit Mobilier, and of the Union Pacific Railroad was like shaking a red flag in the eyes of an angry bull? He declared now, while admitting that the legislation was objectionable, that the law of 1862 and 1864, as decided by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and as decided by the language of the law itself, only gave the Government the right to retain half of the interest. No friend of his, no constituent of his, no colleague of his, knew anything about the Credit Mobilier or held stock in any of those companies.

By common consent, Mr. Randall's amendment was withdrawn, and the following amendment substituted, as offered by Mr. HIBBARD:

That section of the Army Appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1871, is hereby repealed, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to apply all such sums of money, as are now or shall become due to either of the Pacific Railroad Companies embraced within provisions of said action, from the United States, for transportation of troops, supplies, mails, or otherwise, to the payment of the indebtedness of such Company to the United States for the interest paid by the United States on the bonds issued for the benefit of such Company.

Mr. WHEELER moved to amend Mr. Hibbard's amendment, by adding to it the proviso, that the repeal shall not take effect until the Attorney General shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury that such Railroad Companies are liable to the Government for any amount of interest paid by the Government on the bonds issued in aid of such Companies.

Mr. HIBBARD spoke in support of his amendment.

Mr. DICKEY defended the action of the Committee.

Mr. WILLARD advocated Mr. Hibbard's amendment.

Mr. KELLEY opposed the amendment, arguing that those who bought the bonds of these Pacific Railroad Companies bought them under the Congressional guarantee that but half of the earnings of the Companies from the Government should be withheld. He had never owned a share of stock in the Credit Mobilier, but it was not his fault that he did not own ten shares offered him. His poverty, not his will, consented to let these shares pass him.

Mr. KERR said he had thoroughly investigated the subject, and had come to the opinion that the duty of those Railroad Companies to pay interest on their bonds was perfectly clear under the law of the 1st of July, 1862. The sixth section of that act admitted of no doubt. It was under the fifth section of the act of the 2d of July, 1864, that this right was claimed on the part of the Companies, but he contended that that section only applied to the term of four years, for which the time for completing the road was extended. But if this position in that respect was not quite strong, as he admitted that it was not, he argued that the amendment proposed by Mr. Hibbard should be adopted under the reserved right to amend, alter, or repeal the original law.

Mr. KELLOGG opposed the amendment. He said only the excitement of the hour would lead the members to vote for Mr. Hibbard's amendment. It would be tantamount to a repudiation, and the effect would fall on innocent holders.

Mr. HOLMAN argued in support of Mr. Hibbard's amendment, and against that offered by Mr. Wheeler. He intimated that the opinion of the present Attorney General was known to be in favor of the companies, and that the adoption of Mr. Wheeler's amendment would be simply confirming that opinion of the Attorney General. The House would not deal fairly with the country unless it not only repealed the ninth section of the Army Appropriation bill of 1871, but went a step farther and sustained the action of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. SARGENT opposed Mr. Hibbard's amendment. The result, if not the motive of the agitation against the Union Pacific Road, was to affect the stock market.

Mr. SPEER regarded as a healthy sign the sensitiveness shown by the members in regard to their connection with railroad corporations. It would have been well for the people if that sensitiveness had existed ten years ago. These railroad corporations had thought themselves strong enough to take Congress by the throat, and demand obedience to their behests. It could not be denied that they had had in this House, and in the Senate, many members who were more faithful to them than to the people.

Mr. BECK declared that the whole object at the bottom of this agitation was a scheme for the benefit of a combination of the first mortgage bondholders, who who would foreclose the mortgage, buy in the Road, and cheat the Government and small bondholders and stockholders.

Mr. WOOD advocated Mr. Hibbard's amendment.

Mr. KERR, in answer to Mr. Beck, denied that the first mortgage bondholders could foreclose their mortgage and sell out the whole property of the Companies. Congress had reserved to itself complete power over these roads, and the bonds had been issued and purchased subject to that reservation.

Mr. BECK repeated his apprehension that to sue these Pacific Railroad Companies for sixteen millions of dollars interest due to the Government would be to drive them into bankruptcy and throw the Roads into the hands of the first mortgage bondholders. That was the difficulty which he wanted to avoid.

Mr. KENDALL (Nevada) supported Mr. Hibbard's amendment, and declaimed against the extortions and oppressions practised by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. GARFIELD desired the House to act so as, on the one hand, not to destroy these great corporations, and on the other hand, not to make them oppressive on the rights of the people. Ten years ago both political parties were vieing with each other to see which should most earnestly advocate the building of the Pacific Roads. He hoped that both political parties would now vie with each other in seeing that perfect justice was done to the Companies as well as to the people.

Messrs. HOLMAN and WOOD denied that the Democratic members had sustained the act of 1864.

Mr. WHEELER remarked in response to Mr. Willard, that the Pacific Railroad Companies had until 1866 to complete their road.

The discussion having closed, the Committee proceeded to vote.

The first vote was taken on the whole amendment, and it was rejected—46 to 91.

Mr. DONNAN moved to strike out all of Mr. Hibbard's amendment after the word "repealed," so as simply to confine it to the repeal of the Section of the Army Appropriation bill of 1871—adopted, 86 to 76.

Mr. Hibbard's amendment as amended, was adopted without a division. It reads: "That the Ninth Section of the Army Appropriation bill, approved March 30, 1871, is hereby repealed."

REBELLION LOSSES.

Mr. MERRIAM moved as an amendment, that on judgment Court claims shall be paid on account of moneys seized from the so-called Confederate States.

After a short discussion the amendment was rejected.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. After some contest over the question of raising the salaries of the clerks employed in the House, the House, without coming to a final vote on that question, or on the Pacific Railroad question, or any of the amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole,

Adjourned.

Dropped Dead.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 14.—This morning, Joseph Ebersol, one of the earliest settlers of this portion of the State, dropped dead while walking from the residence of one of his sons to that of another in the country, a few miles south of Ottawa. He had acquired a large property, which he lately divided among his children. His age was 88 years.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 14.—It is publicly stated to-day, and believed by many well-informed people, that a contract has been made with the Southwestern Pennsylvania Improvement Company for the completion of the long-talked-of tunnel under Walnut Hills for railroad purposes. A large amount of work was done on this several years before the war, and of late the completion of the work has been agitated under different auspices from those now directing its interests. Legal obstacles existed for years. These, however, have been removed within a very short time. The road embracing the tunnel will be from Cincinnati to Sharon, a distance of twelve and a half miles, double track, and if completed will be a most valuable and important railroad entrance to Cincinnati. Whether this Company has connection with any of the great railroad lines entering the city is not known, but it would be such a natural and desirable entrance for the Pennsylvania Central interest that many believe there is an intimate relation existing between them.

WINTER HORRORS.

Destruction of Life in Minnesota and Iowa by the Recent Polar Storm—Railroad Detentions on Account of Snow Blockades.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 14.—The remarkable polar hurricane which swept southward over this State on Tuesday last has left behind it a sad record of casualties, but from information now reaching the city the number of deaths will not sustain the early estimates. The history of the first appearance of the lamentable consequences may be briefly stated as follows: Tuesday was a mild, damp day, and those having occasion to leave their homes had little reason to anticipate the fierce gusts which set in during the afternoon, and, in many instances, no adequate provision had been made for such an unexpected situation. The weather continued mild until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the hour when its approach was observed by the residents in the frontier settlements, in suddenly increasing cloudiness and a heavy roaring sound in the distance. For a few moments the earth was swept by a tremendous wind, and the temperature fell with wonderful rapidity. People living in the sparsely populated sections of the State were taken entirely by surprise. Many were at a long distance from home and without sufficient clothing. It is not surprising under the circumstances that so many fell victims in its path, each a struggling, ice-bound laocoon. The storm continued with only temporary lulls until Thursday morning, when it gradually abated its fury. The velocity of the storm is reported between New Ulm and St. Peter, travelling from point to point in thirty minutes, a distance of 28 miles. Had the degree of cold been great, the number of deaths would have been fearfully increased; but while it was at its height, the mercury stood from 5 to 8 degrees above zero. It is entirely without precedent in the history of the State, and only finds a parallel in a polar storm which swept over the State of Illinois in 1836, destroying many lives, and leaving an imperishable record in the minds of those who experienced its fury and terrific power.

It is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the number who have been frozen to death or seriously maimed on the line of the St. Paul & Sioux City Road. The number is variously estimated at from 17 to 34, with the probabilities in favor of the number first given. The authenticated deaths thus far do not reach 17. In that section of the State, many reported lost have since returned home safely. On the line of the St. Paul & Pacific the number of deaths will not vary greatly from the estimate for the region traversed by the Sioux City Road, that country also being thinly settled, and owing to the difficulty in the way of obtaining reliable information the estimates of deaths are larger than the facts will warrant. But the real fatality is sufficiently depressing, notwithstanding the more hopeful news brought here to-night. Few names accompany the reported losses of life. A large number of cattle and horses must also be included in the statement of the destruction which has characterized this storm.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 14.—A heavy snow-storm prevails to-night throughout Northern Iowa, and a second blockade is apprehended. Snow has already fallen to the depth of six inches on a level. The Dubuque & Southwestern night passenger train is snow-bound at Sand Springs. The Iowa, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road was expected to be open to-morrow, but this storm is likely to put them back a number of days. The same may be said of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota branch of the Illinois Central, and Central Railroad of Iowa. Railroad men generally are fearful of a blockade, and anxiously await further developments.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Health of Lieutenant Governor Dougherty---State Board of Agriculture---Choice of Officers---Complimentary Banquet to Governor Palmer---The Next State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 14.—Lieutenant Governor Dougherty is much better this evening, and expects to return to his home in a few days with his son-in-law.

S. H. McCrea, of Chicago, has been here looking after the other candidates for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. A railroad man here has received a letter from the East informing him that Jay Gould was about to send an agent to Springfield for the purpose referred to in yesterday's despatches, and on that the rumor was founded.

The State Board of Agriculture elected for 1873 and 1874 met at the Agricultural Rooms, at 1 o'clock, to-day. Present—Vice Presidents Emery, Herrington, Stone, Sucad, Cobb, Dunlap, Douglas, Jones, Goltra, Fisher, Taylor, Kyler, Russel, Gilliam, Parker, Landrigan, President Reynolds, and ex-President Brown; absent, Ellsworth, Ferrain, and Rosenstiel. The President elect, John P. Reynolds, upon taking the chair, addressed the Board at some length.

On motion of Mr. Gilliam, the remarks of the President were spread upon the journal of the Board.

The Board proceeded to the choice of officers, with this result: A. M. Garland and J. W. Brinn were elected Secretary and Treasurer by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Gilliam, the compensation of Secretary and Treasurer was made the special order for to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Jones moved the appointment of a Committee to take into consideration the relation sustained by this Board to the State Government, and to report the financial needs of the Board. The President's address was referred to the same Committee. The Chair appointed Messrs. Stone, Emery, Cobb, Bussell, and Goltra.

The by-laws of the former Board were adopted for the government of this Board. Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

At the afternoon session the Board appointed Russell, of Marion, Harrington, of Kane, and Emery, of Cook County, a Committee to attend the farmers' meeting, to be held at Bloomington to-morrow.

The State Fair is set for Sept. 7, to continue one week. The premium list is the same as last year. Next Thursday, at 10 o'clock, bids for the location of the State Fair closes. Thus far there are three bids—Ottawa, Decatur, and Peoria.

Rosenstiel, of Freeport, was the only member absent at the afternoon session.

The following, signed by a large number of prominent gentlemen, will be presented to-morrow to Governor Palmer:

"The undersigned, citizens of Springfield, irrespective of party, respectfully request that you will attend a public banquet at the Leland Hotel at such time as may best suit your convenience. The distinguished ability, integrity, and unswerving devotion to the interests of the whole people which have characterized your administration just closed, as well as your uniform courtesy and kindness to our citizens, have induced us to tender you this evidence of our regard and esteem."

Threatened Coal Miners' Strike in Ohio.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, O., Jan. 14.—The operators of the mines in Tuscarawas Valley have decided on a reduction of 20 cents per ton. The miners are willing to take a 10 cent reduction, and if the latter proposition is not acceded to, will strike on Monday next. This will stop all the mines in Ohio, and throw thousands out of employment. The operators express a determination to stand firm.

THE PERFUMERY WAR.

Mayor Medill Interviewed by the City Packers.

If the Temporary Injunction is Dissolved, What?

Hyde Park to be Consulted This Afternoon.

The Mayor was waited upon yesterday afternoon by a delegation of packers, with reference to the present perfumery war. There were present the following named gentlemen: B. P. Hutchinson, J. W. Higgins, J. M. Mitchell, Louis Wahl, C. M. Culbertson, John Reid, J. W. Turner, Joseph Armour, H. Bottsford, and Leonard Swett, Attorney for the Northwestern Fertilizing Company.

Mr. Culbertson introduced the subject by inquiring of the Mayor what he intended doing with the packers. If it was concluded that they could not remove the offal from the city somewhere, they might just as well close up the Stock Yards, and tell the farmers to send their hogs somewhere else. They must dispose of their offal somewhere.

The Mayor supposed they could remove it to the Ainsworth establishment.

Mr. Culbertson smiled, and the Mayor inquired what he wanted the city to do on the subject.

Mr. Culbertson wanted the Fertilizing Company not to be enjoined from removing the offal for the remainder of the season.

The Mayor said he understood that the Company had obtained a temporary injunction against the authorities of Hyde Park. If this injunction was sustained, there was nothing more to be done. If not, then the packers must seek some other means of disposing of their offal. He had assumed that the works could be carried on without being a nuisance, for the Company claimed to have overcome these objections. He then explained the geographical advantages to Hyde Park of the situation of the Company's works at Ainsworth. The Company had their charter for this place and for no other.

Mr. Swett assented to this. The Company could not, under this charter, locate anywhere else. Besides it was absolutely impracticable to do so now and furnish another outlet during the present season. Nothing could be done to relieve the packing interest during the present winter. The question assumed the shape whether the establishment at Ainsworth should be kept open, or the packing houses be completely closed.

The Mayor did not hesitate to say that the Board of Health regarded it as an imperative sanitary necessity that the smell should be distributed somewhere. If the packers should attempt to manipulate the offal in the city, they would assuredly come under the law, and would be indicted, their business suppressed, and their packing-houses closed. Either they must manufacture inoffensively or close up.

Mr. Culbertson replied that this could not be done during the present season. They needed certain drying apparatus to render the offal inoffensive. There was only one way open, and that was to remove the offal, or shut up the packing houses, and throw out of employment 70,000 people.

The Mayor said he thought it the heaviest industry in the city, being, as he said to a reporter some days ago, to Chicago what the iron interest was to Pittsburgh.

Mr. Culbertson was afraid that the injunction would be removed.

The Mayor was at a loss to know where the business could be conducted without being offensive. There appeared to be no place in the county where it could be situated, our suburbs exhibited such violence at the location of the establishment in a place where it did not affect them. A resident of Hyde Park assured him that the smell from the establishment did not affect the Hyde Park House four times in a year. He had spent a great deal of time in investigating the matter of a location, and the only place that seemed practicable to him was at a point east of the railroad track, and south of the Calumet River. But the Company's charter prevented their moving there.

Mr. Culbertson said if they could go on uninterrupted through the present season there would be no further trouble, as the commotion had determined every packer to adopt other means for the future. He inquired what would be done in case the injunction was dissolved.

The Mayor said it would leave the packers at the mercy of the Hyde Park authorities.

Mr. Swett supposed it would, and, under their ordinances, the authorities could succeed in preventing any offal to be carried through the township, even to remote points. By means of daily arrests and fines before magistrates, they would effectually break up the business, for no offal could be permitted to pass through the principality of Hyde Park. At the same time, he did not believe that the packers or the Company could be prosecuted, or the establishment closed before the end of the packing season, in March. They could not be forced to stop inside of six weeks, as the matter would undoubtedly be carried to the Supreme Court.

The Mayor—Would it be the lesser evil to empty this animal matter in the city or 14 miles away in the Calumet swamps?

Mr. Swett—It is worse than that. As soon as this matter is taken to Ainsworth, chemicals are applied to it, and it is thoroughly cleaned. There are, at this moment, nearly one thousand tons of offal in this city, 400 tons of blood, and over 500 tons of livers, lights, and entrails. It cannot be deodorized here as it can at Ainsworth. The question is, must three or four thousand tons of this be allowed to accumulate here?

The Mayor thought that the Hyde Park objectors would suffer more keenly from this smell than they would from the Ainsworth works, even supposing that the wind was in the one quarter where the latter place affected Hyde Park.

Mr. Swett said he lived at Kenwood Station, and they smelled Healy Slough ten times for every time they experienced the delights of Ainsworth.

The Mayor coincided with Mr. Swett.

Mr. Culbertson suggested calling a meeting to consult with the magnates of Hyde Park, at which the Mayor and Board of Health should be present.

The Mayor agreeing, it was arranged that the meeting be held to-day, at 2 o'clock, in the Common Council Chamber.

THE NORTH SIDE RAILWAY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Chicago City Railway Company was held yesterday morning at their office, No. 430 North Clark street. The following gentlemen were elected to constitute the Board of Directors for the present year: W. C. Goudy, George F. Rumsey, Jacob Rehm, W. H. Ferry, V. C. Turner; 3,657 votes were cast, representing $365,700. Part of the new Board being absent, the election for other offices was postponed to the regular monthly meeting in February. The condition of the road and its operations during the past year, as contained in the reports of the President, Mr. V. C. Turner, and the Secretary, Mr. H. M. Towner, was satisfactory to the stockholders, and indicated a very efficient management. The Company have not yet recovered from the effect of the fire, which was not only very serious to them in the destruction of buildings, stock, cars, and track, but in the reduced population on the North Side, upon which they were dependent for their revenue. During the year 1872 their cars travelled 591,278 miles, carrying 2,900,000 passengers, which number was about one million less than the year previous to the fire. The Company completed, last year, their new stable and office building at a cost of $25,000, on the foundations of the old building. They are running the same number of cars as before the fire, the track is in good condition, and now the Company are patiently awaiting the rebuilding of the North Side, to bring their revenue up to the old standard.

VIRGINIA FINANCES.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 13, 1873.

Governor Walker to-day sent a special message to the Senate, in response to a resolution of that body, requesting him to give his views as to the best mode of raising money with which to pay the interest on the public debt, and to defray the expenses of the State, etc. The message recommends the reduction of the principal of the debt by the sale, and application of the proceeds, of the railroad bonds and stock and non-productive property of the State, by which the proportion of the debt assumed by Virginia will be reduced to $26,000,000, the annual interest upon which will be $1,560,000. It recommends certain changes and reforms in the State Government, thereby reducing its annual expenses to $600,000. It recommends the equalization and correction of assessments, and a more thorough assessment of personal property, by which the total assessed valuation of real and personal property will reach $400,000,000, the annual tax upon which will be $2,000,000. The tax from other sources is estimated at $800,000, making a total revenue of $2,800,000, of which $400,000 is to be appropriated to schools, leaving a balance of $2,400,000 available to pay the interest on the public debt and pay the current expenses of the State Government. The Governor says the interest upon the bonds funded under the act of March 30, 1871,—that is, the funding act,—must be paid, and no mode of avoiding it can be devised, even if we desired it. He shows that the interest due and unpaid on these bonds on the 1st of January, 1873, and that which will fall due by the 1st of January, 1874, will amount to nearly $2,600,000, which amount, added to other indebtedness falling due during the current year, makes a total of over $4,260,000 to be provided for by the 1st of January, 1874.

THE ARNOLD STREET ROOKERY.

Something About the Building Called a Hospital.

Facts for the County Commissioners—Letter from a Physician.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The people of Chicago, and of Cook County, are certainly not deficient in one cardinal virtue namely, patience. Month after month has dragged by since the County Commissioners first began to *talk* Hospital, and yet the whole matter remains *in statu quo*. It is safe, because it is *true*, to say that no city in the civilized world furnishes such atrocious hospital accommodations for its sick poor as Chicago. What are the facts? Boston, with a population considerably less than Chicago, has more than four times the hospital facilities of the latter. Philadelphia, with less than double our own population, possesses more than *ten times* our hospital accommodations. New York is far ahead of us that the comparison would be simply ridiculous. But, more than this, other cities construct their hospitals with some regard to the chances for the recovery of the patients within them; while it is notoriously true that our one and only public hospital seems to have been constructed for the express purpose of violating every principle of hospital architecture.

Will the readers of THE TRIBUNE who believe in decently providing for the necessities of the sick poor, listen to a few facts? In the first place it has been demonstrated over and over again that 1,500 cubic feet of air space for each patient is the least that can be allowed with safety; but when the County Hospital is moderately full, not more than 1,100 cubic feet of air to a patient is obtained, and this is sometimes unavoidably diminished by the necessity of overcrowding.

Secondly, an abundance of light is indispensable if the best results are to be obtained; hence modern hospital authorities tell us that every hospital ward should have windows on both sides. But in the Arnold street rookery not a *single ward* is thus constructed, every ward being upon one side or the other, of a long and narrow corridor, thus shutting out both light and air.

Thirdly, the arrangements for ventilation in the County Hospital are simply execrable. If any man doubts this statement, or believes it to be exaggerated, let him visit the hospital wards, and if he has a trustworthy nose he can soon convince himself. Even St. Luke's Hospital—which was never constructed for hospital purposes at all—is immeasurably ahead of the County Hospital in the matter of ventilation.

Fourthly, what are the hospital surroundings? It is bounded in front by a street which is five or six feet lower than the established grade, and which is consequently more of a mud-hole than a street. For several weeks last spring, Arnold street in front of the hospital, was an impassable quagmire, reeking with odors which Bridgeport could not surpass. East of Arnold street, are several railroad tracks, in almost constant use; thus, puffing smokestacks furnish lamp-black for the benefit of patients with pulmonary diseases, while clanging bells and screeching whistles brace up the nerves of those who are hysterically inclined. In the rear are several packing-houses, and a large oil and lard factory; out of the various and energetic "stinks" derived from these establishments the hospital manages to keep itself supplied with its quota of erysipelas and puerperal fever.

According to the recollection of the writer, it is now nearly or quiet a year since the County Commissioners advertised for and received bids for hospital grounds. Where are those bids? What do they propose to do with them? If the county is too poor to build a decent hospital, is it rich enough to build a palatial jail? or can it afford to spend a million and a half of dollars in building a Court House? What say the people?

The medical and surgical staff of Cook County Hospital is composed of men whose ability cannot be questioned, and they are doing all in their power to make the institution what it should be; but the defects in the hospital building are radical; it is impossible to remedy them. CIVILIZATION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14, 1873.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

Governor Osborn, of Kansas, has requested the President to remove the United States troops now occupying what are known as the "Cherokee Neutral Lands."

—Henry M. Hamilton, Vice President of the National Railway Company, was, Jan. 13, brought into the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions on an indictment charging him with obtaining $50,000 from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by falsely representing that he owned all the stock of the Hamilton Improvement Company, of New Jersey. He was bailed in $10,000.

—The Commissioners appointed to make a valuation of all the real estate in the District of Columbia belonging to the United States, except public buildings, and also grounds which have been dedicated to public use as parades and squares, report the total valuation at $16,186,335.

—The Russian budget for 1873 shows a surplus of receipts over expenditures.

—John Hancock has been chosen President of the Peoria (Ill.) Board of Trade, and A. G. Tyng and John Warner, Vice Presidents.

—The United States Senate has confirmed W. E. McMackin as Pension Agent at Salem, Ill.; C. P. Horn as Register of the Land Office at Austin, Nevada; J. T. More as Postmaster at Lebanon, Mo.; and M. O. Frost as Postmaster at Marshall, Ill.

—The "Old Liberty Bell," in Philadelphia, was removed, Jan. 13, from Independence Hall to the vestibule where it is to stand in future.

—At a meeting of coalmen, in Philadelphia, Jan. 12, the operators accepted the offer made by the miners Jan. 10. Several collieries went to work on the 13th, and there will be a general resumption of work throughout the Pennsylvania coal region immediately.

—The debt of New York City increased $7,250,000 last year.

—The National Prison Association will meet at Baltimore, Jan. 21.

—The Conrad Block, at Ligonier, Ind.,—including the Helmer House,—was burned Jan. 12. Loss, $10,000 to $15,000; insurance less than $1,000. Juke's paper-mill, at Amsterdam, N. Y., was burned Jan. 13. Loss, $30,000.

—Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, has appointed Salem H. Wales as Park Commissioner, in place of Thomas C. Fields.

—The widow of President John Tyler is about to sell her property on Staten Island, and repurchase the Tyler estate in Virginia.

—Governor Bagley, of Michigan, has appointed Edward W. Harris, of Port Huron, Judge of the Sixteenth Circuit, *vice* Mitchell, resigned.

—Miss Jane R. Bulkley, well known in literary and educational circles, and Principal of an Institute bearing her name, died at Tarrytown, N. Y., Jan. 12.

VIADUCTS.

Conference Between City Officials and Railroad Representatives.

Mayor Medill on the Viaduct Question—The City's Rights.

The Places and Time for Building Viaducts.

The several Committees on Streets and Alleys and the Committee on Railroads met yesterday afternoon at the office of the Board of Public Works to discuss the several questions of street and railroad viaducts in the city. There were present, of the Railroad Committee, Messrs. Woodman, Sweet, Dixon, and Quirk; of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division, Messrs. Carney, Lengacher, and Woodman; South Division, Messrs. Dixon, Sidwell, Stone, and Tracy; West Division, Messrs. Bailey, Powell, Kehoe, Moore, and Eckhardt.

There were also present, besides the officers of the Board of Public Works, Mayor Medill, Mr. Tuley, Corporation Counsel; Mr. Hughitt, General Superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and Mr. Walker, representing the interests of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and the C., C. & I. C. Railroad.

A delegation of our Irish fellow-citizens interested in the contemplated viaduct at the corner of Clark and Sixteenth streets filed into the place of meeting at an early stage of the proceedings, but filed out again speedily when it became known that their views and claims must be ventilated elsewhere.

Mr. C. L. Woodman, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, presided over the deliberations of the combined session. He stated the object of the meeting to be the discussion of the general question of railroad viaducts over the thoroughfares of the city.

Upon invitation, Mayor Medill made a speech of some length, giving a full resume of the case. He said that the subject was one of the most important that ever engaged the attention of a Committee of the Common Council. The matter had but recently assumed so great a magnitude. When the railroads first laid their tracks in the city, the travel and traffic upon the streets was comparatively light, and the obstruction was scarcely felt. The people of Chicago were at that time only too glad to have the railroads enter the city, and most happy to accommodate them on any terms. But business had gone on increasing from day to day, and from year to year, until it began to be seriously interrupted by the frequent passage of trains across the most frequented thoroughfares. Traffic had increased with equally great rapidity upon the railroads. The one traffic interfered continually with the other, and, unless some remedy was applied, the city would either have to vacate its streets, or the railroad abandon the use of its tracks. Vehicles waiting for trains seemed now very much to resemble the person who sat down on the banks of the Euphrates, and waited for it to run by so that he might go over dry-shod. Viaducts of some kind must be built. Either the streets must pass over the tracks on their present level, the railroads must be elevated above streets, or the tracks must be partially sunk, and the streets partially elevated at the points of intersection. The necessity had become most imperative.

Railroads that had lately received charters had not only consented to enter the city under certain specified limitations and disabilities, but had been glad to do it. The older railroads had not been similarly hampered by special legislation, but the city had never foregone its privileges in respect to them. It still retained its police powers, granted by the State, and could regulate them at its pleasure. The speaker had understood that there was not a city, or a village of importance in Europe, in its passage through which a railroad occupied the same bed as a street or wagon road, or crossed it on the same level. They either passed under the streets, or on viaducts elevated over them. It would be for the interest of the railroads to build the viaducts wherever required, and really, in the end, a saving to them. There existed no hostility between the citizens of Chicago and the railroads, but in reality a community of interest. The city could not do without the railroads, and the railroads could not do without the city. But the passage of the cars across the streets was in the nature of a nuisance that must be abated. Ordinances regulating the running of trains within the city had gone in a measure into desuetude, and there was no single thing in regard to which he had been so persistently importuned as to see that they were enforced.

The Mayor closed by expressing the opinion that the railroads should be at the entire expense of building the viaducts with their approaches, but that it would be no more than fair that the city should take charge of them after they were once built, and keep them in repair.

Mr. M. F. Tuley, Corporation Counsel, next addressed the meeting. He said that the State had delegated to the city all the power necessary to enable the city to protect itself against the railroads. The roads had been permitted to enter the city and to traverse the streets by various ordinances of the Council, granting various privileges. He believed in express stipulations with the roads, at the time they were granted right of way through the city, as it saved much subsequent trouble. But the city, so far as its relations to the railroads are concerned, has the same power as the Legislature of the State itself, and he had found municipal legislation upon the subject as far back as 1842. There could be no doubt about the power of the States to regulate railroads, and to delegate that power to municipal corporations. The laws of Maine, Massachusetts, and Connecticut were all specific on the subject, and always discriminated in favor of the people against the railroads. The right of the people to their thoroughfares was paramount. The power should never be exercised in a wanton way; and the necessities of the case should always be carefully considered.

Mr. Tuley had prepared an ordinance in regard to the matter, specifying what viaducts should be built, when they should be built, and providing that the railroads should not only build them, with the necessary approaches, but should forever after keep them in repair. The draft of the ordinance provided for the enforcement of the same, giving permission to remove the track if obedience were delayed, or inflict fine, as seemed advisable.

The Board of Public Works were prepared with plans and drawings of the proposed viaducts. Mr. Carter, President of the Board, read the list which follows, specifying the years in which they should be built, special exigencies being regarded:

TO BE BUILT IN 1873.

Polk and Beach streets.
Twelfth and Beach streets.
Sixteenth and Canal streets.
Sangamon and Kinzie streets.
North avenue and Cherry streets.
Hawthorne avenue.
Halsted and Kinzie streets.

The last two of these are already provided for by ordinance.

TO BE BUILT IN 1874.

Blue Island avenue and Sixteenth street.
Halsted street and Chicago avenue (twice).
Eighteenth street and Stewart avenue.
Halsted street and the St. Louis & Alton Railroad.
Desplaines and Fourth streets.
State street.
Wabash avenue.
Michigan avenue.

TO BE BUILT IN 1875.

Lake and Rockwell streets.
Madison and Rockwell streets.
Washington and Rockwell streets.
Ashland avenue and Kinzie street.
Centre avenue and Sixteenth street.

Mr. Walker expressed the hope that the old roads would be as strictly dealt with as the new. The meeting adjourned until a future time, when all the interests involved can be better represented.

THE LOMBARD BUILDING ACCIDENT.

Mr. Benjamin Lombard writes as follows concerning the accident at his building on Monday last:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: About 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, the pier in the basement next to the east wall gave way, throwing about twelve of the joists of the first, second, and third floors into the basement, leaving an opening about twelve feet wide by forty long. The joists above the third floor all remained in their places. The outside walls were not injured in the least. The "props," which the *Post* reporter saw, were simply the supports placed under each stone as the building was erected, to hold them until the anchors were put in and the brick work laid on top.

In consultation with my architects, Messrs. Edbrooke & Bigelow, it was decided to put brick piers in the basement sixteen inches wide, and four feet long, leaving a space between the piers of but four feet, was a better support for the iron columns and weight above than iron columns, as they had a larger bearing and were not so like to settle. On top of each of these brick piers was an iron plate two inches thick, two feet long, and sixteen inches wide, on which the iron columns above rested. Under all the main cross walls and columns of the building there were lines of footing stones thirty inches thick, built in three courses, the lower one being five and one-half feet wide, the second one four feet wide, and the third one three feet wide.

I will say in regard to the wood work, that there is no building in Chicago better timbered than this block. All joists eighteen feet long and upward are three inches by twelve, and placed nine inches apart. All studding in the main partitions are four by six, and eight inches apart, and the light studding, two by four, are only used in making closets, &c.

As to the cause of the accident: The frost coming out of the pier in the basement caused it to crumble and give way. The pier should have had bond stone the full size of the pier upon it, as all the outside piers have, and then it could not have spread, and would have borne all the weight that could have been put upon it.

The architects had "carte blanche" as to the construction of the building, and it was understood that they were to relieve me of all personal oversight in the matter.

The original intention was to build a five-story building, but afterwards it was decided by the architects that the supports were sufficiently strong for another story, instead of a "Mansard roof."

The accident has been greatly magnified, as the whole damage can be repaired in three days at an expense of not more than $250. BENJAMIN LOMBARD.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Resignation of Commissioner Singer—Award of Contracts.

Consideration of the Salaries of County Officials.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair. A full quorum was present.

RESIGNATION OF H. M. SINGER.

Commissioner Singer, desiring to sever his connection with the Board, sent in the following communication:

GENTLEMEN: It is written in the Book of books that "No man can serve two masters." I find myself the slave of two masters, one of which I cannot serve. Duty to myself, to those with whom I am associated, and to the people of Cook County, demands that I shall devote my time to one or the other. I cannot do my duty as a member of your Board without neglecting my business, which I don't think I am called on to do; nor can I consent longer to make a pretence of attending to the business of the county when I know I am neglecting it. I therefore tender you this, my resignation as a member of your honorable body. H. M. SINGER.

The communication was placed on file.

A bill, amounting to $4,345, for Coroner's fees, was allowed, covering inquests since last June.

AWARD OF CONTRACTS.

The committee to whom was referred the consideration of miscellaneous bids for county supplies reported recommending the award of the milk contract to Charles Harms, at 19 cents per gallon for the first three months, 16 cents per gallon for the ensuing six months, and 19 cents per gallon for the closing three months; to Henry Harms the contract for furnishing wood, at $9 per cord, for not more than one hundred cords; crockery, to James Forsyth & Co.; mattresses, to Chas. H. Carpenter & Co.; burial of paupers, to Wm. Niemeyer, at $2.50 per corpse, coffin and transportation to be furnished; meat, to Wm. Reinhardt & Co., at 5 6-10 cents per pound, also to furnish the Hospital with chickens, hams, fish, etc., at the current market price. The report was concurred in.

COUNTY CLERK'S PAY.

The Committee on Judiciary, through Commissioner Ashton, reported, on the subject of the County Clerk's compensation, that the term of office of the late J. G. Gindele did not expire until December, 1873, and that Joseph Pollak, the present Clerk, was elected to fill the unexpired term, and is entitled to receive the same fees and emoluments and compensation which would have been received by Mr. Gindele; but after the expiration of the term for which Mr. Gindele was elected, his successor can receive only the salary fixed by law.

On the motion of Commissioner Harrison, who desired to inquire further into the matter, the report was laid over temporarily.

THE SALARY LIST.

The Board then resumed the consideration of the report on the salaries of county officers, going into Committee of the Whole, Commissioner Bogue in the chair.

Commissioner Harrison moved the reconsideration of the action of the Committee of the Whole. The motion was lost by a vote of 9 to 4. Commissioner Harrison labored to show that many salaries had been placed too high, but Commissioners Ashton and Miller took contrary ground.

Coming to the Department of Public Charities, Commissioner Miller moved that the salary of the Superintendent, Dr. Miller, be fixed at $3,000.

Commissioner Harrison, though he valued Dr. Miller's services highly, felt constrained to move that the salary be fixed at $2,500.

Commissioner Clough moved that the salaries of all elective officers be fixed the same as last year.

Commissioner Ashton paid an eloquent tribute to the great value of the services of Dr. Miller, and hoped that the Board would vote him $3,000. He desired to do justice to a competent and faithful officer.

Commissioner Galloway was opposed to large salaries, but he was in favor of increasing Dr. Miller's salary to $3,000.

Commissioner Clough's motion was lost, as was also Commissioner Harrison's. The salary was fixed at $3,000.

Commissioner Miller moved that the salaries of the County Physician, Poor House and Insane Asylum employes, and County Hospital officials be fixed the same as last year.

Commissioner Singer moved to strike out the pay of the Assistant Physician at the Insane Asylum. Plenty of competent men could be secured without salary. The motion was lost.

Commissioner Miller's motion was adopted.

Commissioner Harrison moved to fix the salary of the County Agent at $2,000. Lost.

Commissioner Ashton moved to fix the salary at $2,500. Carried.

The remainder of the employes of the County Agent's office were voted the same pay as last year.

The salary of the County Attorney was fixed at $4,000, on motion of Commissioner Miller.

The salary of the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners was fixed at $2,500.

MEMBERS PER DIEM.

When the Board reached the item of per diem for the County Commissioners, a lengthy report was submitted by Commissioner Ashton, in which a herculean effort was put forth to show that the members of the Board, being county officers, could fix their compensation, which was recommended to be $5 per day, and 10 cents per mile of necessary travel.

Commissioner Galloway, a member of the Committee, said that he did not sign the report, and did not coincide with it. He did not believe that the Board was entitled to mileage, except in going and returning from quarterly sessions.

Commissioner Miller moved that the mileage be reduced to 5 cents. This was carried, and the remainder of the report was concurred in.

In the County Treasurer's office, $2,000 was voted the Assistant, and $1,500 for the Cashier.

The Committee arose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, after which the Board adjourned until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

EVANSTON.

The class of 1871, at a meeting held in the University Chapel, elected the following members of their class to deliver orations at the Junior exhibition, which will take place on the evening of March 25, the closing night of the trimester: Messrs. William L. Martin, Eli McClish, Richard G. Hobbs, Melville C. Wire, William C. Estes, Martin O. Lewis, Matthias S. Kaufman, and William B. Robinson. None but those up in all their studies were eligible for this honor, and the election was exciting and not wholly free from manipulation. The custom in previous years was for the entire class to appear, but the rapid increase in the number of students has necessitated this change. It is doubtful if the class could have represented themselves better, although some of the ablest members were ineligible.

Michigan State Pomological Society—The Peach Crop.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND JUNCTION, Mich., Jan. 13.—The notice given in Saturday's TRIBUNE of the State Pomological Society at Lansing this week is an error, growing out of the fact of the Northern Agricultural Society sitting on the 15th. The State Pomological Society meets at Lansing, Jan. 21, for a three days' session.

The peach crop for the next season promises well in the vicinity of the lake; but few fruit buds are injured. The lowest degree of cold, as reported from South Haven and other favorable peach regions still further north, was 12 to 14 below zero.

WHAT THEY ESCAPED.

A State Law That Was Overlooked by the Personal Liberty Leaguers.

What Would Have Occurred Had the Council Adopted the Amendment to the Sunday Ordinance.

A reporter, yesterday, questioned the Mayor with regard to the defeat of the amendment to the Sunday liquor ordinance, and received the following reply from the City Executive:

The Common Council, or a portion of the members of the Common Council, in considering the compromise of the liquor question, seem to have overlooked such portions of the law as were beyond the control of the city and its legislative department. If they had adopted Mr. Hesing's compromise, so-called, to keep the saloons closed until 1 o'clock, and then open them till midnight, they would have offered the saloon-keepers no immunity from prosecution whatever, but would have brought them more violently into conflict with the law. The Mayor called the reporter's attention to the statute over which the Council has no control, and over which the Mayor had no control or discretion. The passage referred to is Section 9, Class 30, and reads as follows:

SECTION 9. *Tippling House on the Sabbath*—If any person shall be guilty of open lewdness, or other notorious act of public indecency, tending to debauch the public morals, *or shall keep open any tippling house on the Sabbath day or night*, or shall maintain or keep a lewd house for the practice of fornication, or shall keep a common ill-governed and disorderly house to the encouragement of idleness, gaming, drinking, fornication, or other misbehavior, every such person shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding $100, or imprisoned not exceeding six months.

This section of the law, the Mayor continued, applies to all portions of the State. There are no exceptions in cities or counties. Whether we repeal or modify our Sunday regulations, or determine to annul our Sunday ordinances, the State law stands until the Legislature of the State repeals it. If we should abolish all the ordinances of the city on Sunday liquor-selling, this law would be sufficient to prevent the sale of liquor. It is the duty of the prosecuting attorney, all magistrates, the grand jury, and the Criminal Court, to enforce this law, and the city authorities could not escape their duty in its enforcement by simply repealing the ordinance. This fact is established by reference to Section 2 of Chapter 3 of the City Charter, under the head of "Powers and duties of officers of the city," passed twenty years ago, and never yet repealed or modified, but in full force and effect to-day. It is independent of the Mayor's bill, and contains the following provisions:

SECTION 2. The Mayor shall preside over the meetings of the Common Council and take care that the *laws of the State* and the ordinances of the city are duly enforced, respected, and observed, etc.

The Mayor continued: Supposing that the Common Council had passed that compromise of Mr. Hesing's, and had struck the whole Sunday liquor provisions out of the ordinance, then it would have became the duty of the Mayor and police, under the command of this charter provision, to proceed to enforce Section 9, Chapter 30, of the Statutes of Illinois. The penalties attached to violations of the State law are more severe than those under the city ordinance, and the course that would fall upon persons under the Statute, would exceed the whole of the average fines imposed by our magistrates. So that the liquor league would be exceedingly foolish to abolish the ordinance on the subject, without abolishing this portion of the statute or the other portion of the charter. So long as the statute stands, and this section of the charter stands, the law against keeping tippling houses open on Sunday remains in full force and vigor. The Mayor and police could not avoid enforcing it without openly and palpably disregarding their sworn duties.

The Mayor believes that the Personal Liberty League overlooked the provisions of the statute and charter, or they never would have pressed the Council to repeal the ordinance, and bring into force the severer law beyond the control of the Council.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Self-Sharpening Calkins—Scratches.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Jan. 10, 1873.

SHARP CALKINS.

Jack Frost has assumed his reign again; the roads are covered with snow and ice; and the time has come in which the shoes of horses have to be provided with sharp calkins, or corks. It is really the harvest-time of the horse-shoers, for calkins sharpened to-day are frequently dull again to-morrow, or at least within a few days, and then the horse has to be taken to the blacksmith-shop again. The blacksmith, of course, has no objections; but the owner of the horse has, for he loses time and money, or else has to risk the neck and limbs of his animal; or, under circumstances, even his own. Still, such a repeated sharpening of the calkins, and consequently such a frequent and otherwise unnecessary resetting of the shoes, can be avoided altogether by inserting a thin piece of steel into the centre of each calkin, for then the wearing off itself will keep them sharp. A horseshoe with such self-sharpening calkins can be prepared very easily in the following way: A common horseshoe, with common corks, or calkins, attached to it, such as are generally used in other seasons, may be taken; each calkin be split in the centre clear to a level with the shoe proper; a piece of good steel, as thick as the blade of a knife, and as wide as the calkin, be put and welded into the split; and then the calkin has to be sharpened in such a way that the steel in the centre constitutes the sharp edge. After that has been done, and after the shoe has been fitted to the foot,—the shoe should always be fitted to the hoof, and not the hoof to the shoe, as is often done,—the calkins may be hardened and the shoes be nailed on. The hardened steel in the centres will wear off much slower than the comparatively soft iron which constitutes the side of the calkins; consequently the latter will be self-sharpening, and will remain sharp until almost worn off to a level.

I know very a great many horse-shoers will object to this method of making calkins,—not so much on account of the additional labor, but because they know that a horse shod in that way will not need to be taken to the blacksmith-shop every few days. Still, if one blacksmith refuses, another will consent; and I am confident that those readers of "The Field and Stable" who give the self-sharpening calkins a trial will be satisfied, even if they should have to pay a little extra to the blacksmith for the additional work required. I will yet remark that there is no danger of infringing upon a patent by using these calkins, for they never have been patented.

SCRATCHES.

Scratches—as I have had repeated occasions to remark in these columns—are a child of neglect, and are much easier prevented than cured, though even a cure is not connected with any particular difficulty. The legs and pasterns of horses need careful cleaning at any season of the year, but especially in the latter part of winter and the fore part of spring, when the snow is melting, and when the roads are covered with dirty and ice-cold water, and with an abundance of mud.

At present, the ground, almost everywhere, is covered with snow; but, sooner, or later, the same will melt, and then the season of Scratches, and so-called Grease, will make its appearance, unless the legs and pasterns of those horses that are used on the road are cleaned with the greatest care, at least once a day. In those cases, however, in which Scratches should make their appearance, exact cleaning, and a few applications of a mixture of one part of the fluid subacetate of lead with three parts of pure olive-oil, will soon effect a cure, provided the Scratches have not yet degenerated the skin. VETERINARIAN.

Civilizing the Indian—An Interesting Narrative by General Garfield.

At a social gathering in Washington last Saturday evening, General Garfield gave an interesting account of his observations in Montana last summer, while on a special mission for the Indian Bureau. He expressed very little faith in the possibility of civilizing the Indian tribes of that Territory. The most discouraging trait in their character was a lack of acquisitiveness. They appeared to have no desire to acquire property, and if one came in possession of any surplus of provisions or blankets, every vagabond in his tribe was at liberty to come and help himself. The Indians seemed to feel bound to carry hospitality to such an extent as to give away everything they had. An industrious fellow, who had accumulated a store of dried meat or fish for winter consumption, would soon be visited by a crowd of his improvident brethren, who would live on him as long as he had anything to eat, and when his last morsel was gone, he would join his guests, and they would all quarter on some other member of the tribe. Thus these absurd ideas of the duties of hospitality took away all incentive for the accumulation of property.

General Garfield thought the chief hope for the ultimate civilization of these wild tribes was to be found in their love for horses and cattle, which was the only kind of property they appeared to set any value upon. They rarely gave away their live stock, and if they were ever to be led out of barbarism, it would be into the condition of herdsmen. He did not believe it was possible to convert a savage tribe at once into peaceful agriculturists, and was certain that no amount of presents of plows, patent reapers, and seeds would accomplish this end. Nature's process for civilizing savage races was to make of them first a nomadic, pastoral people, agriculture coming as the second step in the path of progress, and manufactures as the last. The mistake in all our dealings with the Indians was that we had attempted to induce them to make an immediate change from the life of hunter to that of farmers. If any remnant of the Indians should be preserved from the process of extinction so rapidly going on, the General believed it would be through their adoption of stock-raising as a means of subsistence, for which a vast extent of country among the Rocky Mountains, where the nutritious "bunch-grass" flourishes, was admirably adapted.

THE FREIGHT QUESTION.

Some Opinions of the Western Press.

From the Decatur (Ill.) Republican.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

The great problem of the day,—cheaper transportation,—ought to reach a solution before long, if there is any virtue in discussion, for it is everywhere the topic of conversation. Remedies of all kinds are suggested, but few people seem to have arrived at a proper understanding of the fact that the whole trouble arises from the disposition in human nature to take advantage of the necessities of individuals or communities. The inexorable law of supply and demand governs railroad freights as well as other things, and it so happens that just at the season of the year when the crops of the West are to be moved the great regulator of freight tariffs—water transportation—is cut off. As a consequence, the produce of the grain-growing States in seeking a market overtasks the carrying capacity of the great through lines of railroad, and freights advance. We may prate as we please about the grasping extortions of railroad companies, but it is not in human nature to desist from exacting increased remuneration for any commodity of service for which the demand is in excess of the supply. With all our railroad building in the West during the past ten years, we have built no trunk lines leading towards tidewater, but have confined our extensions to local lines, which act as feeders to the main arteries built years ago. Each one of these feeders adds to the vast amount of surplus produce which must be shipped away, by the effect it has upon production, which is stimulated by every new railroad. The result of all this is seen in the accumulation of freight at the points where the feeders empty their treasures of corn and wheat upon the overcrowded main lines, where thousands of loaded cars stand for days and weeks, on account of the sheer impossibility of sending them forward as fast as they arrive. Because of this glut, as railroad officials claim, rates are sometimes put up for the very purpose of checking shipments, so as to allow the roads time to get their freight moved forward. But whether this claim is entitled to belief or not, it cannot be thought strange that railroad companies should exact high rates when the demand upon their carrying capacity is so great. The same result is seen in all other departments of business, when the demand exceeds the supply.

There is no doubt that there are many grievous abuses in the management of railroads—abuses which need correction, and which may possibly demand the strong arm of the law to remedy, but when we look at the question of transportation in the same light in which we view all other questions of a business character, we cannot avoid the conclusion that what we most need is, more competition in the way of trunk lines. If we had more routes to the seaboard, the question of freights would soon settle itself, and the politician or statesman who desires to make for himself a lasting reputation as a public benefactor needs only to devise means for the accomplishment of this end. Whether this is to be accomplished by building competing lines of railroad, or by the establishment of a system of water communication between this great valley and tidewater which will not be frozen up during five or six months of the year, is a question which should call for the most careful examination by those who are interesting themselves just now with reference to this subject.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register.

"THE SKELETON IN THE CORN-CRIB."

The speech of Governor Carpenter, on the overshadowing problem of the day, the transportation question, as delivered by him before the State Agricultural Society, on Wednesday evening last, is published in full in this issue of the *Register*, and will also appear in our next weekly. We have not space in this issue to review the plans and theories of the Governor, and shall reserve discussion of the most important of them for subsequent issues. We may say here in brief, that it deals with the question with candor, and is characterized throughout by pervading good sense. It is not a restatement of old theories, nor a re-arguing of old ideas. It deals with the matter from an original stand-point, and presents plans and theories which will be recognized as new, and striking as well. It is generally practicable, although some of it we should not consider so—as, for instance, the proposition for a Government freight railroad, of which a farmer can hire a train of his own and on which he may carry his own produce to market. We imagine, from the little we know about the business, that a railroad could not be operated very successfully on the livery stable plan. The Governor's arguments in favor of cheaper freights are irresistible,—and his showing, by reliable statistics, that the difference between reasonable freights and extortionate tariffs would be sufficient, in the matter of the Iowa crops for one year alone, to make the Fox and Wisconsin River improvement, is the most practical and the most powerful illustration of the case in print that we have yet seen. Very clearly, too, does he depict the injustice of ruinous tariffs, and equally intelligent and conclusive is the manner in which he points out the difficulty of framing a statute so elastic as to successfully regulate the rates of tariff. There is much good sense, and perhaps the wisdom of successful solution, in his theory, that the only cure, by process of railroads, is for the railroads to voluntarily put the tariffs down. The Governor believes,—and who shall say he is not right, and prove it?—that the increase of business which this would bring would make the totality of the railroad's profit in the end greater. It was by reduction of letter rates that the postal service made itself anywhere near self-supporting; and, as the Governor says, it is well known that fifty cents tax on whiskey per gallon raised a larger revenue than a tax of $2.

From the Dubuque Telegraph.

IOWA'S TRIBUTE TO PROTECTION.

We have shown that, of the thousand million dollars per annum which the people of this country are obliged by tariff legislation to contribute to the profit of certain branches of manufacture, the people of Iowa are forced to pay $25,000,000 per annum of the amount without getting anything for it, and we promised to show that, besides this gross imposition on our people, protective legislation, in place of its being of benefit to a single individual in this State, is a positive and unqualified injury to such manufactures as we have among us. Let us begin here at home. We have in Dubuque some foundries, machine shops, wagon and carriage factories, and other branches of manufacture, all of which use iron, wood, paint, and other commodities which are subject to import duties. Let us begin with the iron foundries. The pig iron they use is made nearly $8 a ton dearer than it would otherwise be in consequence of the seven dollars a ton gold duty put upon it by the acts of Congress, and to that amount the iron foundry business in Dubuque and in other parts of Iowa is hampered and prevented from being a profitable and prosperous business. Take next the machine shops, where manufactured iron and steel are used. These commodities are made dearer by from 40 to 60 per cent by the tariff laws than they would be if there were no such laws. Consequently, a machinist in Iowa who sets up in business is subjected at the outset to the tribute of 40 to 60 per cent on the raw material with which he commences business. And it is still worse on the tools he uses. These are made to cost him at least twice as much as they are worth, and as they could be purchased for were it not for the tariff upon tools and implements of labor and industry. So that, instead of protection being any advantage to those branches of Iowa manufactures, it is easy to see that it is an imposition.

Let us take up next agricultural implements of all kinds. Not only is the iron and steel in every one of these implements subjected to the onerous exaction of 40 to 60 per cent duty, but the wood and paint used in their manufacture are also subjected to exaction. We cannot bring a piece of wood even from Canada without paying a duty on it, and this duty on wood, like the duty on iron, operates so as to make domestic wood used in wagon-building and in other agricultural implements dearer than it otherwise would be.

We might go on through every branch of manufactures which attempts to show its head in this State, and there is not one of them that is not affected injuriously by tariff legislation, so that, besides the money tribute of $25,000,000 a year which the people of Iowa are obliged to pay for what is called protection, the same protection affects them seriously, by hindering manufactures which are much needed from flourishing among us. It is true that some few manufactures flourish in this State in spite of all these drawbacks, but this is a good evidence that were it not for the impediments and obstacles thrown in the way by legislation, manufacturers would dot the State all over, in place of being, as is now the case, few and far between. We lay it down as a maxim, the truth of which must be apparent to reasonable beings, that whatever artificial means makes raw material dear, such means is a hindrance, an impediment, an obstacle to the use of such material in manufactures, and, of course, whatever hinders, impedes, or interferes with the establishment of manufactures, is, to whatever degree or extent it is a hindrance or impediment, inimical to manufacturing.

From the Clinton (Iowa) Herald.

Under the influence of natural and unvicisted laws of trade, the railroad crossing points of the Mississippi should be marts of exchange, varying in degree only by the amount of territory tributary to the westward. The competition for transportation should occur here. A great navigable water course cuts the east and west lines at right angles, and producers should have the opportunity of selecting as they please, or at least, of having the advantage resulting from keen competition for the carrying trade from the river eastward. Let Mr. Shellabarger's bill pass and become honestly operative, and there will be no class of our population more benefitted than the farmers of Iowa, and the merchants and manufacturers of her river cities. And the railroads, as such, will not be injured. The wishes of those who own them may be thwarted, as regards heaping up wealth at Chicago, and in holding such places as Keokuk, Burlington, Muscatine, Davenport, Clinton, Dubuque, and McGregor in a powerless condition, commercially considered; but the roads will do as much business as ever, when practicing a spirit of even-handed justice to all the communities along their respective lines.

It cannot be denied that the monopolizing tendency of railroad corporations has been exercised in some quarters at the expense of great local interests. The disposition, therefore, is gathering strength rapidly to put this matter within legitimate bounds. This bill of Mr. Shellabarger's is the first move. Its enactment will do away with an evil which has sprung up in connection with our railroad system, and bring the people more in accord with this great adjunct of civilization. So important are the advantages, and so manifold the blessings resulting from railroads, that their relations with the body politic should always be amicable.

Congressman Hawley's Bill.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three discreet and disinterested citizens as Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to collect information exhibiting the amount of earnings and expenditures of such railroad companies, the rates of transportation of passengers and freight charged by such companies, the manner of constructing and operating their rolling-stock with reference to the safety, health, and comfort of passengers and live stock transported by them, and the condition and general character of their road-beds, tracks, and bridges. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners to report to Congress their proceedings under this act on or before the first day of the next regular session, together with their recommendation as to the rates that, in their opinion, ought to be charged per mile for transportation of passengers and freight upon such roads, and generally the results of their investigations.

SEC. 2. That said Commissioners shall hold their offices for one year, and shall each receive a salary of $4,000.

STRANGE MEETING.

A Burglar Detected in the Act of Robbing His Brother's House.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 28.

Some ten years ago two brothers left their home in Illinois and came to California. The elder was a man of the most steady habits, who had received a thorough business education in his native State, and who had made up his mind to prosper in the new country he had chosen. The other was inclined to be dissipated, and had figured in so many scrapes at home that he stood in very bad odor in his village. The brothers lived together for some time in San Francisco, while both looked for situations. The younger brother, however, fell into bad company and bad habits, and after a few months they separated by mutual consent. The elder obtained a situation in a wholesale store as porter, and by his diligence and steadiness soon worked himself into the confidence of his employers. Of his brother he saw little. One day a note reached him from his wild relative, who was then confined in the city prison on a charge of petit larceny. He bailed him out and employed counsel to defend him. Though circumstantially evident that the prisoner had committed the crime alleged, yet the actual proof was so meagre that in his trial at the Municipal Court he was acquitted.

The older brother now renounced the criminal altogether, and until Christmas eve they had not met for nearly ten years. Advancing rapidly in the esteem of his employers, the industrious young man soon found himself in the receipt of a good salary, and gradually rose to a partnership in the firm which he had entered as store porter. He purchased a house on Bush street, married a lady with a considerable fortune of her own, and on last Christmas he saw three beautiful children around him to enjoy the wonders of the Christmas tree. That night the family retired about midnight. Toward 2 o'clock in the morning the gentleman heard a noise below stairs, and moving quietly out of bed stood at the head of the stairs to assure himself that his suspicions of burglars being in the house were correct. The gleam of a candle in the parlor assured him, and, returning to his bedroom and arming himself, he crept down stairs to capture the thief. He had proceeded so cautiously that the burglar was not aware of any one stirring in the household, and, when he reached the parlor door, he saw a man endeavoring to pry open the buffet where he kept his silver. Leveling his revolver at the thief, he shouted, "Stop, or you are a dead man," and he had the burglar completely at his mercy.

The "jimmy" dropped from his nervous hands, and the gentleman was advancing to secure him, when, to his infinite horror, he perceived that it was his younger brother, whom he had thus detected in the act of crime. Both stood motionless for a moment, and then the unfortunate wretch, dropping on his knees, cried out: "As God is my judge, Robert, I did not know that you lived here!" The other believed him, and bidding him sit down, asked him what could have led to the commission of such a crime. 'Twas the old story. Liquor and evil companions. That night the would-be burglar slept under the roof of his forgiving brother, who, when he told this strange story to our reporter, declared with tears in his eyes that he intended to save him, if possible, and was going to give him employment in his own store. The reckless man appears to be truly penitent.

A Small-Pox Imbroglio.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—Some days ago the police, acting under information of the attending physician, affixed a small-pox sign to the house of a leading citizen here, living next door to Mayor Moffat. This was done under the city ordinance establishing a penalty of $300 for the removal of such card. The Mayor, however, regarding himself as vested with discretionary power in the matter, as Chief Magistrate of the city, removed the sign. The matter occasioned much feeling, and his power was generally denied. The police authorities, however, refused to make complaint against him, and to-night, at a session of the Common Council, a resolution was offered directing them to do so. After an animated debate it passed, by a vote of 14 to 4. The whole controversy has occasioned very deep feeling.

—On a recent rough estimate, out of a number of about 2,540 Emperors or Kings of over 64 nations, 300 were dethroned, 64 abdicated, 24 committed suicide, it went mad, 100 died on the battle-field, 123 were made prisoners, 25 became or were pronounced martyrs and saints, [illegible] [illegible] of poisoned, and 108 [illegible] [illegible], etc.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Right of a Bankrupt's Wife to Support Out of the Estate Confirmed.

Clandestine Removal of $10,000 Worth of Goods from a Clark Street Store.

Suit Against an Omnibus Company for $20,000—Heavy Verdicts Yesterday.

The Winnetka School Bond Taxes Injunction Removed.

The matter of the bankruptcy of Ernst Brandt came up again, yesterday, in one of its numerous phases, in the United States District Court. It will be remembered that Mrs. Brandt was restrained by injunction from collecting the rents of the real estate which had been conveyed to her by her husband; and that Judge Blodgett, of the District Court, refused to dissolve this injunction on the motion of the counsel of Mrs. Brandt. An appeal was taken from this decision to Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, by petition for review.

An account of the argument on this appeal, by Mr. Bontette for the creditors, and Mr. John W. Ela for Mrs. Brandt, appeared in THE TRIBUNE some weeks ago, also the decision of Judge Drummond, modifying the injunction and allowing Mrs. Brandt a provision out of the rents, and this decision, which appeared in this column only, created considerable excitement among those interested in bankruptcy.

Yesterday the bankruptcy issue came up for trial before Judge Blodgett. Mr. Homer Cook represented the creditors, and John W. Ela and J. M. Burrows appeared for the defendant, Brandt. The testimony, which was voluminous, had been taken before Register Hibbard, and was read to the Court, and several acts of bankruptcy were alleged.

Mr. Cook, in his argument on behalf of the creditors, claimed that the allowing the wife to receive the rents of the real estate for a long time previous to the commencement of these proceedings was an act of bankruptcy, the defendant being proved to be insolvent. Also that the sale of a stock of hats and caps, testified to, was in fraud of creditors, and an act of bankruptcy; and claimed other acts of bankruptcy on account of preferred payments, and that defendant was largely insolvent.

Mr. Ela, for the defendant, argued that the receiving of the rents by the wife was not an act of bankruptcy, because Judge Drummond had held that some portion of those rents belonged to the wife, perhaps all; and until the amount is ascertained, this Court will not assume that the rents were the property of the defendant for the purpose of helping him into bankruptcy; and again, the rents were used for the support of the family. The fact that the wife used the defendant's money to support the family with, cannot be held an act of bankruptcy. That as to the sale of the stock of goods, it did not hinder or delay creditors; they were better off than before. No insolvency was proven; there were no preferences. It is a proceeding merely to compel payment of some debts, fishing for acts of bankruptcy as they went along.

The Court, in his decision, sustained the point made by Mr. Ela as to the rents of the real estate—deciding that the rents being used for the support of the family—and, as the family must live, it made no difference to the creditors whether the means came from the business or these rents,—this could not be an act of bankruptcy. But he held that the effect of the sale of the stock was to hinder creditors, and that some of the payments specifying them were proven to be preferred; and, therefore, adjudicated defendant a bankrupt.

It is understood that this decision also will be taken before Judge Drummond by appeal.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Lewis W. Cass, merchant and retail clothier of this and Elgin, is charged with having secretly and fraudulently disposed of his stocks of clothing, etc., amounting in value to over $40,000, to various persons, particularly James Baxter, of this city, who claims to have paid him $8,500 in cash and a like sum in lands for a stock which is believed to be worth $15,000 in Chicago, and a stock worth $15,000 in Elgin; the greater part of the Chicago stock being removed by either Cass or Baxter to some place at present unknown, between last Sunday night and last Monday morning, at least to the value of $10,000; and Baxter having transferred the Elgin stock to one David Miller, of whom, it is charged, that he is acting merely as a cover for Baxter, the three parties, Cass, Baxter, and Miller being in collusion, and conspiring together to defeat the creditors by this arrangement. It is further charged that Miller and Baxter are turning the above goods into cash with all possible rapidity; that Cass and his family have left Elgin, where they resided, for an unknown destination; that Cass has in his possession large sums of money which he has secreted, and is taking beyond the reach of his creditors; that he has in his possession all the accounts, notes, books, assets, and memoranda necessary to ascertain the condition of his estate; and the Court is petitioned to grant a warrant for his arrest, and an injunction restraining the further sale of the goods held by Miller and Baxter. Founded on the above facts, the firm of Charles P. Kellogg & Co. yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of Cass as bankrupt. The petition contains nothing of interest except the above; a formal demand for bankruptcy, and a statement of the nature of the claim under which the Court is petitioner, namely, a note. An affidavit of Samuel French, of Elgin, who sold the Elgin business to the debtor, is also filed. It relates that the stock transferred by him to Cass was worth about $12,000; that Cass commenced business in Chicago at 128 South Clark street, in September or October last, carrying a stock of about $30,000; that the notes given for the Elgin stock have been duly paid, except the last, for $16,000; that he came to Chicago to find Cass, but did not succeed; that he discovered that a large portion of the stock had been removed as above stated; that he met Baxter, who claimed to have bought the entire goods of Cass, then remaining in Chicago, for $5,000, $2,500 in cash and $2,500 in land, and the Elgin stock for $13,000, $6,500 in cash and $6,500 in land, and resold the latter to Miller. The usual processes to accomplish all that was necessary were issued.

The Court yesterday allowed the set-off of Michael Fitzgerald's notes, held by the Home Insurance Company, against the policy held by him against the Company, and ordered a decree regulating the precise terms of the set-off.

The Court ordered that the rule giving leave for the sale of collaterals, in the matter of the Lumberman's Insurance Company, be stayed in the following cases: James Warl, Seneca D. Kimbark, Hy. Witbeck, Abner R. Scranton, Chas. B. Sawyer, J. B. Biggs, George E. Purington, Francis Lensenbarth, S. M. Jones, Nathan Mears, Artemus Carter, Nelson Ludington, Chas. R. Barton, Eli Bates, Wm. B. Phillips, Eldridge G. Hall, Daniel Goss, and Chas N. Holden.

Paton & Co., of New York, yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of Wm. C. Poleman, on the ground of the debtor making payments of money, amounting to over $500, to C. W. & E. Pardridge & Co., Carson, Pirie & Co., and Kramer Brothers whilst insolvent. Petitioners claim as creditors under an account for $478. The debtor has prepared a statement as a basis for compromising with his creditors, showing assets valued at $21,000, and debts over $25,000.

A. Willis Paine, trading at 294 West Madison street, is represented as owning $11,000, and having nothing but his stock, valued at $5,000, and a few personal items, to show for it. He admits, also, that, to satisfy a debt of $300 to J. W. Milliken, of this city, he sent one Baker to Rockford, Ill., with a stock worth $1,300, who sold it for less than $700 as a bankrupt's stock, out of which he paid Milliken. He has now stopped payment, and asked his creditors to compromise, whereat the firm of Kellogg, Hubbard & Co., of New York, entered a petition in the District Court for his adjudication as a bankrupt.

The first fruits of the Munn, Norton & Scott bankruptcy are only beginning to show. Yesterday, the Assignees of the estate petitioned for the bankruptcy of G. H. Bradford, of New Bradford, as creditors on a note of $3,260.44 for value received, dated Oct. 22, 1872, which note Bradford has acknowledged to Thomas Powell, bookkeeper of the petitioner, that he is unable to pay.

The following persons were yesterday adjudicated bankrupts by default: L. Goldsmith; warrant returnable before Hibbard, Feb. 14. George Hanslein; warrant returnable before Hibbard, Feb. 15. Mark Campbell; warrant returnable before Hibbard, Feb. 16.

After the bankruptcy of Pettibone & Flynn, the Assignee received 60,000 of brick from Joshua Norton, of Marseilles, Ill., on which he had to pay $272 for handling. Yesterday the Court gave leave to the Assignee to return the property to Norton on his paying all expenses.

The Assignee of John J. Lake, bankrupt, reports that he has come into possession of 91 acres of land in Livingstone County, and the Court yesterday gave him leave to sell the same for one-half cash, and the balance in two years.

THE M'CORMICK-HART SUIT.

The papers in the suit Cyrus H. McCormick and Leander James McCormick v. Mary and William Oppenhauer, John W. Hart, Emily and Peter Muhl, Rebecca and John H. Riegel, Hy. T. Hart and Mary Jane Hart, were yesterday restored, together with a supplemental bill. The latter states that the plaintiffs, surviving partners of the late firm of C. H. McCormick & Brothers, will show the Court that on the 27th April, 1864, James Hart, since deceased, executed and delivered to said C. H. McCormick & Brothers his promissory note of that date for $2,000, payable in seven years, to the order of the firm, with interest at 10 per cent payable half yearly, and that to secure the payment of said note said Hart executed his mortgage to said firm, of even date with the note, of the southwest quarter of Section 29, Township 36, 14, whereby it was provided that if default should be made in the payment of interest the whole amount of the note should become due and payable, and might be proceeded for by the firm in the usual manner; that no interest has been paid on the debt since June, 1866; that Hart died intestate on the 2d August, 1869, having apparently relinquished all intention of making any further payments on account of the indebtedness; and that the heirs, defendants in this suit, have displayed equal indifference; and the Court is prayed to declare the indebtedness as stated, and order the sale of the property to satisfy the claim. There are unsatisfied claims for taxes on the property. The case was carried, on a former decision of the Circuit Court, to the Supreme Court, and by the latter remanded to the Circuit Court; and all the papers that were destroyed by fire were yesterday ordered restored.

John Cochrane, for the use of George H. Rozet, yesterday commenced suit in the Superior Court in assumpsit, $10,000, against the National Insurance Company, on a policy of insurance for $5,000, expiring 1875, issued to John Bradner Smith, on No. 120 Rush street, said policy being indorsed, Jan. 25, 1870, "Loss, if any, payable to John Cochrane, as his interest may appear, and no change in title or possession to affect his interest," and by indorsement dated June 11, 1869, J. B. Smith's interest being transferred to George H. Rozet.

The injunction obtained by Mr. Sherlock, of Winnetka, restraining the collection of taxes assessed for the payment of the new school bonds, was yesterday dissolved, and the complainant directed to pay the cost of the injunction and damages caused thereby; total, $385. This extraordinary case will be fresh in the memory of the reader. The Winnetka people built a school with funds raised by bonds specially issued for the purpose, and the complainant, by his representations of improper proceedings, illegality, etc., procured a temporary injunction restraining the collection of taxes.

TWO LARGE VERDICTS.

The suit against Harlan H. Peck, for assessments on shares in the bankrupt Great Western Insurance Company, was yesterday concluded, the jury giving a verdict for $52,061.53.

The next case tried was the same Company against Mary A. Sawyer, for $6,150. Mrs. Sawyer was unshakeable in her position that she had never bought the share, that they had never been allotted to or transferred to her, and that she had never had any desire to hold them. The difficulty with the prosecution was that the shares had no name upon them, although in the books of the Company they were shown to be in the name of the defendant. Finally the prosecution clinched the matter by showing that the lady had received dividends upon the very stock she now repudiated. That settled all doubts, and the jury found for the full amount claimed.

THE MILTIMORE PATENT AXLE INJUNCTION.

The great railroad axle patent case, Sleeper v. Miltimore, et al., which we have so often reported that it must by this time be perfectly familiar to all our readers, was yesterday decided by Judge Farwell, who made the following order: It is hereby ordered that the injunction hereinbefore issued be so modified as to operate to restrain the defendants from so selling, assigning, transferring, or disposing of any letters patent which have been or may hereafter be issued to the United States, for the invention or improvement in the bill of the complainant mentioned, or of any rights in said invention of improvement, or causing, allowing, procuring, or suffering the same to be done as to in any way interfere with the right of the complainant in said invention here or elsewhere than in the United States to the extent of one-fourth interest thereon, until the final decree herein in respect thereto be prepared.

DIVORCE MATTERS.

The Perrine divorce suit, commenced on the 10th inst., went, before the reporters could see the papers, to Master Denison the same day, was returned with a complete report to the Court yesterday, the report submitted to Judge Gary in the forenoon, and divorce immediately granted, all within 100 hours. The wife testified that a woman came to her store on Dearborn street and asked her husband for money; that her husband went out on the sidewalk to talk with her, and that she had the appearance of a lewd woman. A friend of his wife proved seeing Charles Perrine go into 195 West Madison street, and that, on charging him with its being a house of evil repute, he acknowledged that he had a girl there with whom he had been having some fun. All this occurred about a month ago, and the parties have not lived together since, both apparently agreed that they can be happier apart, whether the example may be conducive to the increase of American morality or not.

In the divorce suit, Mary v. John Savage, a change of venue was yesterday granted to Lake County by Judge Williams.

THE CICERO INJUNCTION SUIT.

The following letter is gladly given a space in this column. The shrewd Committee seem to entertain a notion that the petitioners were hasty; but the latter evidently wished to be prepared for the meeting which they expected would have been held before this:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In regard to the article in your paper of yesterday, headed "The Treasurer of Cicero and the $70,000 bonds," the undersigned were appointed a Special Committee to report on the Treasurer's statement of accounts, and had not been able to get together, therefore, the action of the "petitioners" was rather hasty, until they had grounds for anticipating what their action would be. The Treasurer neither demanded, nor had the Board of Trustees any intention of granting, anything more than what was just and legal.

JOHN CRAWFORD,
N. M. BASSETT, } Committee.
JOHN BLAIR,

CALL TO-DAY.

Judge Hopkins will try Murphy v. Foos. If the parties do not present themselves, the jury will probably be discharged.

Judge Blodgett will proceed with motions, and decisions on pending matters.

Judge Porter calls 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 91 to 98, inclusive.

Judge Rogers calls 31 to 40, inclusive. Brown v. Snell on trial.

Judge Tree will try 59,—Gerherdt v. Lamparter.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A loan of $5,000, obtained in 1854, is now an indebtedness of $14,000, including interest and outlays, for which sum the lenders yesterday commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court. The plaintiff, Frank A. Day, of Muscatine, Iowa, alleges in his bill that he has acquired from Thomas Brayton and Samuel Haile, of New York, the note of Peter Boyce, of Morley, Missouri, for $5,000, together with a mortgage to secure the same, given by Benjamin and Nancy Boyce, of Oregon, Illinois. He desires to foreclose, as the property is but scant security for the encumbrances now on it.

In the District Court, yesterday, a number of suits were brought by creditors of the scow Ida H. Bloom, to recover against the proceeds of sale of that vessel; and Clark Lipe and John A. Nelson brought suit against Charles Fitzsimmons, to recover $254.78, the value of freight of a cargo of lumber per scow Harriet Ann.

Solicitors practising in the United States District Court are informed that only one jury case remains for trial before Judge Hopkins, and if the parties are not in Court to-day the jury will be discharged. The case in question is Murphy v. Foos.

The long-contested suit, Flagler v. Joy, which has been on hearing before Judge Gary for a long time past, was, yesterday, dismissed for want of equity. Judge Gary delivered an elaborate opinion. The facts are familiar to all readers of this column.

The claim of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* against the Warner Proprietary Medicine Company is before a jury in Judge Porter's Court. The plaintiff sues for an advertising account.

Judge Blodgett, yesterday, granted the injunction prayed for by the City National Bank of Chicago, restraining the collection of taxes by Collector Morrison, of West Chicago, on the stock of the Company.

Thomas Cuddy sues the People's Omnibus and Baggage Company for $20,000, the estimated cost of a broken arm, of which he alleges the Company has deprived him by negligence.

The bill brought in the United States District Court, chancery side, Meyer v. Vocke, assignee, etc., was yesterday dismissed for want of equity.

The case was given to the jury in Toomey v. The United States Brick Company, yesterday evening, in Judge Tree's Court.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, H. K. Kattenhorn et al. brought suit in assumpsit, for $3,000, against Levi J. Colburn et al.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Simeon Becker v. Frank P. Hawkins, Thos. R. Willard, and Volney E. Rusco, doing business as Hawkins, Willard & Co.; assumpsit, $1,000.——Herman H. Kattenhorn, Eide F. Hopke, H. Offernan, and Claus Doscher v. Levi J. Colburn and Joseph A. Holmes; assumpsit, $3,000.——John C. Tucker and Jas. M. Meade v. A. Cummins and John Stout; assumpsit, $1,500.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Suits were brought by the following persons for proceeds of the sale of the scow Ida H. Bloom: A. H. Coates et al., $30; G. D. Norris et al., $89.95; C. E. Burrows, $43; A. D. Campbell et al., $17; W. H. Wolf et al., $94.05.——Clark Lipe and John A. Nelson v. Chas. Fitzsimmons; libel, $254.78.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—5,570—Tempel v. Long; appeal. 5,571—Catherine McGinn v. Emma J. Lawrence; trespass, $5,000. 5,572—McCormick et al. v. Hart et al.; restored papers. 5,573—Appeal.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—41,947—Nancy W. v. Thomas N. Burton; divorce. 41,948—John Cochrane for use of George H. Rozet v. National Insurance Company; assumpsit $10,000. 41,949—Calvin H. Swain v. Jas. E. Coe; confession of judgment on a note of $191.37. 41,950—J. N. Griswold & Co. v. Collins Kessler & Co.; assumpsit, $500. 41,951—Brownson et al. v. Michigan Central Railroad Co; appeal. 41,952—Henry P. Taylor v. Lamure H. Kerfoot; assumpsit, $300. 41,953—Thos. Cuddy v. People's Omnibus and Baggage Company; case, $20,000.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Various Matters of Public Importance Discussed Last Evening.

The Board's Attorney Directed to Institute Suit Against J. Y. Scammon for That $32,000.

The Board of Education held a regular semi-monthly meeting last evening, President King in the chair. There were present Inspectors Calkins, Goggin, Hambleton, Hesing, Richberg, Stone, Wells, and Wilce.

Inspector Wilce submitted a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine the title to the Hayes' School property, with a view of selling it on account of its proximity to the railroad track.

The same Inspector presented a resolution, changing the session hours of the High School from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., for the accommodation of pupils who live at a distance from the school; also recommending that the South Side Railway Company be requested to extend the same privileges to South Side pupils attending the High School as to those of the North Side. It was adopted.

A communication, advocating the erection of additional school houses, in anticipation of the passage of a law making attendance of children compulsory, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Inspector Sheldon, from the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, reported that four basement rooms had been placed in the Franklin School, at a cost of $1,400. The report was adopted, and the bill ordered to be paid.

Inspector Stone, from the Committee on Text Books, reported in favor of the purchase of Prang's Natural History of Chromos for use in the grammar and primary schools.

Inspector Richberg opposed the purchase of the cards, for the reason that the time of the scholars could be better employed than looking at them.

Inspectors Stone, Wells, and Hambleton spoke in favor of "object lessons."

The report was adopted—yeas, 8; nays, 2—Hesing and Richberg.

The Committee on High School reported recommending that the following named boys and girls be readmitted to the High School: Anna Murphy, Mattie A. Brainard, Henry F. Steel, Ella Bensley, Fannie Ketcham, and Theodore L. Bergen. The report was adopted.

Superintendent Pickard said it was proposed to send copies of the examination papers of the school children to the Vienna Exposition, and to deposit another copy in the Free Library.

Under the head of "miscellaneous business," Inspector Goggin inquired what was going to be done about the claim against J. Y. Scammon—whether it was the intention of the Board to make any effort to collect the $32,000 due the school fund.

Inspector Wilce moved that the attorney of the Board be instructed to re-enter the case, and prosecute Scammon for the amount of the claim.

Inspector Stone considered it a very grave matter, and, as there was not a full Board present, moved as a substitute that the matter be postponed until next meeting.

Inspector Richberg thought the Board had received all the light they could; everyone understood the question, and was prepared to vote for or against prosecution. He hoped the suit would be pushed.

Inspector Calkins said he should like to have some assurance that something was to be gained by resorting to the law. Was not the continual harping about the claim buncombe? He believed that the Committee should recommend what action was necessary.

Inspector Wilce did not consider it buncombe. The remark seemed directed to him, and he wished it understood that there was no buncombe in his constitution.

Inspector Sheldon gave a history of the manner of conducting the banking business in the "wild-cat" days. He did not believe the claim was good.

The President stated that the persons who refused to settle with the bankers for 60 or 80 cents on the dollar had carried the suits to the Supreme Court and obtained judgment for the full value of their deposits.

Inspector Stone moved, as a substitute for the motion, that the matter be referred back to the Judiciary Committee, with a request that they make some recommendation regarding it.

Inspector Goggin, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, did not like to make any recommendation. Mr. Dent, the attorney, had told him that, if an individual had a similar claim, he would not fail to prosecute it, as such claims had been collected through the aid of the Courts.

Inspector Richberg moved that the substitute of Inspector Stone be laid on the table. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 6; nays, 4—Calkins, Hesing, Sheldon, and Stone.

The question then recurred on the original motion, instructing the attorney to prosecute the suit, and it was agreed to—yeas, 11; nays, 1—Wells.

The Board then adjourned.

A Remedy.

Weak Lungs and Sensitive Throats are severely tried by the sudden changes of temperature occurring during our winters, and in consequence Asthmatic Affections, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Bronchitis and similar complaints, are sure to be more or less prevalent. Coughs and Colds, the forerunners of these often fatal complaints, and frequently the cause of them, should be prudently taken in hand on the first symptoms, by resorting at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old and well-tried remedy, certain to remove your Cold, and to exert a healing and strengthening effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs. Sold everywhere.

Brand's Reduction.

Brand, the photographer, as will be seen by advertisements on the first page of this issue of THE TRIBUNE, has reduced his prices. This course, in view of the present stringency in the money market, is commendable, and many persons will doubtless take advantage of the opportunity to secure *fac similes* of their countenances for presentation to friends and relatives.

—The *Athenæum* raises a well-bred protest against the "indiscretion" of Baron Stockmar's memoirs, just out in London, as publishing documents and secrets of State during the lifetime of their authors. Baron Stockmar was physician to the Royal family of England, and his son, in publishing these memoirs, has used all his materials without retrenchment. The "vain and meddlesome old gentleman," as the *Athenæum* calls him, makes out Wellington to have been a pompous and rather weak-minded man, Lord Derby "a frivolous aristocrat," Palmerston an insane innovator, and Guizot a "vain, irritable, and ambitious Frenchman."

—Yet another disaster has befallen the Holy Father; $200,000 of the money collected under this head was deposited by the Papal Nuncio at Brussels with the Union Bank of Antwerp, an establishment specially supported by the Belgian clerical party, which lately failed.

SEWERAGE.

Extracts from a Report by Dr. Rauch.

Suggestions Which May or May Not Be of Any Value.

The Board of Health were yesterday made the recipients of what purported to be a report on sewerage. Dr. Rauch, of course, was the donor. The report covered several hundred pages of foolscap. It was filled with numerous tables, comments, and explanations. The report, if printed in THE TRIBUNE, would fill about two of our pages, and would make a lunatic of any man who attempted to read it and understand what it was all about. Not desiring to jeopardize the intellect of any rash reader, we merely append such portions of Dr. Rauch's essay as seem to us of general interest.

THE REPORT.

The necessity of the systematic drainage of Chicago was not fully appreciated until it had suffered from epidemics for six years in succession,—five of cholera and one of dysentery—the death rate during this period being higher than in any city in the United States. As the result of this terrible experience, on Feb. 14, 1855, an act was passed by the Legislature of Illinois creating the Board of Sewerage Commissioners. In compliance with the act, the Commissioners were elected as prescribed, and steps immediately taken to give practical effect to the same in surveys and in the consideration of plans for the drainage of the city. The plan proposed by Mr. Chesborough was adopted in December, and in 1856 the work of constructing sewers commenced. This plan has mainly been adhered to since, and prosecuted with varying vigor and effect, as will be seen by the following table, showing the number of feet built annually, population, mortality, and death rate;

Year.	Feet.	Population.	Mortality.	Death rate per 1,000.
1856	31,794	84,113	2,086	24.80
1857	25,681	94,000	2,414	25.66
1858	101,879	84,000	2,255	26.84
1859	55,208	96,000	2,008	21.36
1860	69,024	109,260	2,264	20.70
1861	2,826	120,000	2,279	18.99
1862	15,685	137,030	2,833	20.69
1863	39,605	150,000	3,875	25.83
1864	25,021	161,288	4,448	27.57
1865	29,948	178,492	4,029	22.57
1866	48,127	200,418	6,524	32.22
1867	89,661	225,000	4,648	21.17
1868	47,841	252,054	5,984	23.74
1869	139,705	280,000	6,488	23.16
1870	78,166	299,227	7,343	24.53
1871	50,392	325,000	6,976	21.46
1872	42,767	367,293	10,157	27.60

In the first period of sewer construction, ending in 1860, there were built 2.59 feet to one of the population; the next, ending in 1866, there was a falling off to 2.23 feet; and from 1866 to 1870 inclusive, there was an increase to 2.67 feet, and in 1871 a decrease to 2.54; and in 1872, a still greater decrease to 2.48. It would, therefore, be seen that for the last two years, the population of the city has been increasing faster than the sewerage has been extended, and that this was the chief cause of the increase in the death rate.

At no time since the construction of sewers commenced in this city have they been adequate to the sanitary requirements, and as long as this state of things continued, owing to the topography and character of the soil upon which the city is built, we must expect to have a high death rate, particularly among children.

He had learned that there were 14,678 acres in the territory east of Western avenue within the city limits. Of these, only 4,372 acres were drained, and about 4,000 more needed sewerage at this time. A sanitary necessity demanded the immediate addition of about 5,000 feet to the drainage of the western and northern portion of the Fourth Ward. In the western and northern part of the Fifth Ward much good could be accomplished by about 9,000 feet. Draining every street north of Twenty-second that is unsewered, in the Sixth Ward, and extending the system to Twenty-sixth street and along the river to the extent of 16,000 feet, was also needed. In the Seventh Ward, where, for the last two years, there had been the highest death rate, about 17,000 feet was required. It is specially important that all the streets east of Halsted should be sewered, as the population is dense, and natural drainage very defective; and that Morgan street be sewered, although population was not so dense there, but for the purpose of relieving a densely populated district in the Eighth Ward that has no other outlet. With 9,000 feet the pressing necessities of the Eighth Ward could be relieved, and its sanitary condition much improved. The building of 8,000 feet in the Ninth Ward was demanded, as there were streets in it that are in as bad a condition, taking everything into consideration, as any other in the city. It is specially important that a ward so centrally located and densely populated should be thoroughly drained. The Tenth Ward needed about 2,000 feet, and in the Eleventh there were still streets undrained near the river, where, from the character of the soil and density of population, it was important to build at least 5,000 feet. Although the mortality of the Twelfth Ward was not so high as many others, the construction of 7,000 feet would greatly diminish the death rate. The Thirteenth Ward was really one of the best wards in the city, but the addition of about 6,000 feet would add materially to its healthfulness. The Fourteenth Ward, which had the lowest amount of sewerage as a ward, but its death rate, owing to character of population, elevation, and air space, was lower than many others. The addition of 9,000 feet would be advisable. Between the Seventh and Fifteenth Wards, for the last three years, there had existed a rivalry as to which should have the highest death rate, both having about the same number of feet of sewers to each individual, which was less than any of the other wards; 18,000 feet are immediately needed to relieve it from much sickness and death. The Sixteenth Ward needed immediately about 14,000 feet, and the western part of the Seventeenth Ward 9,000, the Eighteenth about 5,000, and the Nineteenth 3,000 feet to complete its drainage. The construction of the sewerage alluded to in the different wards could be carried on without deviation from the general system, and, if built upon the streets recommended by the Board, would diminish the death rate of the city 5 per cent. If every portion of the city that is now in want of drainage was sewered, the death rate, as a general rule, would be reduced 12 per cent, making it one of the healthiest large cities in the world, which, he was sorry to say, it was not now, owing more to the want of drainage than to anything else.

The sewerage system of the city had its origin in a sanitary necessity, and was strictly a sanitary measure, and whatever other benefits may accrue therefrom are only of secondary importance. All sewers should be located with reference to sanitary considerations, and no others.

The pressure brought to bear upon the Board of Public Works and the Common Council for the last two years to secure drainage, by interested parties, had been very great, and, in many instances, where they were unable to succeed, arrangements were made to have the street paved, thus compelling sewers to be laid, to the neglect of other streets where drainage was more needed. The present law with regard to sewer connections should be changed, as the Board of Health has advocated for the last five years. A bill was prepared making the property-owner responsible for the sewer connection, when the lease of the ground did not extend over five years, but, from some cause or other, it never became a law.

An examination of the sewage map showed that, as a rule, the best and highest portions of the city were drained. The sewers extended north from the Chicago River four miles, and two and a half north on the lake shore; west, two and a half miles from the river in the central and highest portion of the West Side, while there were districts unsewered much nearer. The Chicago River was the centre of the system, and the territory near it being generally low, and the soil clayey, the necessity for drainage was greater than where it is high and sandy. The drainage of all the territory on and near the river where population is dense, was the great sanitary necessity of the city at this time. The more complete the drainage was near the river the better it would be for those who live more remote from it, and, although they may not immediately get sewers, still the effect of those built upon and near the river would be felt by them, as drainage necessarily removed the "ground water" in a lower locality than where they are. It must also be recollected that drainage influences nearly all diseases, and that contagious and epidemic diseases were rendered more malignant and fatal by want of it; so that those who live some distance away from the pestilential spots were endangered. It was not alone a matter of duty, but one of "safety, to those who are better situated, to see that the poorer element of our community was cared for in this respect.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

The announcement, made public on Monday, that Messrs. John V. Farwell & Co. were about to dispose of their retail stock of dry goods at peremptory sale, caused the store to be thronged all day, yesterday, with purchasers eager to secure a share in an opportunity so rarely offered. The street in front of the establishment was thronged with vehicles, and the interior of the store presented a most animated appearance. It is the intention of the firm to have this rush continue, for they have determined to clear out their immense stock of goods within the next sixty days. The reason for this extraordinary sale is that Messrs. Farwell have resolved to abandon the retail business entirely, and devote the whole of their attention to the wholesale and jobbing trade. The opportunity presented is a rare one, as all the stock is new, and will be sold at even less than cost price.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

Annual Meeting---Report of the Trustees.

The Academy's New Building Progressing Finely.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Academy of Sciences was held last evening in Mr. Scammon's private library. A large attendance of members who had found their way through the devious labyrinths of Scammon court were on hand. In the absence of the President, Dr. Andrews called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. Scammon for Chairman. Mr. Scammon was elected.

The annual report of the Board of Trustees was presented, containing the following important items: The Board had determined to rebuild the Academy upon the old lot on Wabash avenue, but intended to improve it by the erection of stores in front. The building would cost, it was estimated, $80,000. Work had been commenced upon the building, which was progressing rapidly. The receipts of the Academy amounted during the year to $2,330, and the expenditures to $2,322.78. The Board hoped and expected to have the library room so far completed in a few weeks that it may be used by the Curator and his assistants, as well as the Board and the Academy at its meetings. The Board recommends that fitting cases for the preservation of specimens be at once prepared. This would cost thousands of dollars, and the Board should at once make a vigorous and continued effort until successful. The unpaid subscription notes amounted to $5,291.25 at present. Some of the subscribers were abundantly able to pay. Thirty-one members have neglected to pay their annual dues for the past year, and a few are also delinquent for the previous year. The report concludes with a recommendation that the Academy should enforce the provision of the by-laws for such neglect. The report was adopted.

The Recorder presented a list of donations from various persons, some of them of great value. The list is too voluminous for publication.

On motion, the Academy proceeded to ballot for the election of a Trustee of the Academy. Mr. George J. Rumsey was nominated and elected unanimously.

On motion, the Committee on Dr. Stimpson's memorial was enlarged, and Dr. Foster added to it, in the position of Chairman.

The Academy then proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year, the result being as follows:

President—Colonel J. W. Foster.
Vice Presidents—Dr. O. Johnson, E. W. Blatchford.
Librarian—Dr. Viele.
Recorder—Dr. Norman Bridge.
Committee on Membership—Dr. Andrews, E. W. Blatchford, and Dr. Rauch.
General Committee—Colonel J. W. Foster, Dr. O. Johnson, E. W. Blatchford, Dr. Viele, Dr. Sargent, S. S. Walker, Dr. Babcock, S. A. Briggs, Dr. Small, William Bross.

On motion, a subscription paper was opened for the purpose of defraying the cost of specimen cases. Mr. Scammon stated that he was authorized to subscribe $100 for each of the following gentlemen: Mr. E. W. Blatchford, E. B. McCagg, Mr. E. H. Sheldon, Mr. Loomis, Mr. H. M. Thompson, and J. Y. Scammon. Mr. S. S. Walker added $100; Albert Ebert, $25; J. Gaylord, $100; Dr. Rauch, $25; Dr. Viele, $25; P. C. Gilbert Wheeler, $25; J. A. Smith, $25; W. W. Calkins, $10; and others.

Mr. Scammon exhibited some specimens of water from his artesian well, at a depth of 1,380 feet. The water was clear, and free from unpleasant taste. It is slightly brackish, however. Mr. Scammon states that the engineer determines to proceed 30 feet further toward the apex of Mr. Scammon's real estate.

A Committee was appointed to look up subscriptions, composed of the following gentlemen: Dr. Bridge, Dr. Ebert, and Mr. George Rumsey.

The Academy adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Hon. S. H. Duncan, of Georgia, is at the Tremont.

George H. Patterson, Esq., of England, is at the Gardner.

John McM. King, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa., is at the Tremont.

Major A. T. Whittle, United States Army, is at the Sherman.

Hon. Samuel Warren, of Ohio, was at Anderson's yesterday.

Judge Mason, of Cleveland, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Captain W. H. Harrison, United States Navy, was at Anderson's yesterday.

Judge J. S. Murphy, of Davenport, Iowa, was at Burke's yesterday.

Captain John Wiley, of Buffalo, N. Y., was at Burke's yesterday.

Rev. Howard H. Jenningo, of San Francisco, was at the Tremont yesterday.

R. Laird Collier contributes the article on Wendell Phillips for the Star Lecture Course Magazine.

J. Q. A. Bean, Esq., the New York agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was in town yesterday.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy officials have returned from their tour of inspection of the Burlington & Missouri River Road, and report it in good condition.

J. H. Devereux, Esq., General Manager, and Charles Paine, General Superintendent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, were at the Tremont yesterday.

E. F. Test, Esq., well known in the railway circles of Chicago, has been appointed Claim Agent of the Freight Department of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The following were at the Sherman, yesterday: John Bunday, Boston; Geo. M. Furguson, Dubuque, Iowa; J. Jonson, W. E. Curtis, Toledo; Allan Mason, Davenport; S. Hunt, Lexington, Ky.; W. D. Wood, Pittsburgh.

The following were at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday: J. S. Tryon, Bloomington; Howard Paine, New York; S. H. Thompson, Boston; J. L. Young, Galena; S. H. Booth, Columbus, Ohio.

The following were at the Tremont yesterday: T. D. Abbott, Vermont; George S. Sanford, Dubuque; V. R. Banyar, Bangor, Me.; A. S. Smith, Hartford; D. S. Dyson, Freeport; John L. Marshall, Philadelphia; F. S. Strawn, Buffalo.

The following are at the Gardner: James K. Moore and wife, Washington; Chas. W. Handy, New York; C. J. Taylor, Baltimore; W. Taylor, Philadelphia; B. L. Harden, St. Louis; W. D. Crane, New York; T. D. Robertson, Edinburgh; E. P. Ellis, W. B. Hibbard and wife, Milwaukee; N. Lane, Oshkosh; E. D. Smith, Menasha.

The following were at the Briggs yesterday: A. L. Murdock, Boston; T. C. Cheesbrough, Philadelphia; H. J. Ball, G. L. Tremaine, Council Bluffs, Iowa; J. H. Charles, Ed. Cummings, Sioux City; J. W. Striker, Port Gibson, Miss.; Chas. Bridge, Albany; L. C. Field, J. Moran, Galesburg; B. F. Bridges, Jr., Dorefield, Mass.; H. Fifield, Barry, Vt.

W. A. Carpenter, Esq., formerly of Council Bluffs, has been appointed an Assistant General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and will have charge of all business of the Western department, which includes the Galena and Iowa Divisions. Office in Chicago. Mr. C. M. Wicker, holding the same office, will have charge of the department of the Northwest, which includes the Wisconsin, Madison, Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Peninsula Divisions. Offices in Chicago as heretofore.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.
Buck & Rayner draw true Geyser water at the "Spa."

Cod Liver Oil.
Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Heat and Irritation of the Scalp.
Burnett's Cocoaine gives immediate relief.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.—AIMEE.
AIKEN & LAWLOR.......................Managers.
Six nights and one matinee of
AIMEE,
And the New Parisian Opera Bouffe,
Comprising over 65 persons.
C. A. CHIZZOLA & CO.......................Directors.
Opening night, Monday, Jan. 20.
La Grand Duchesse.
AIMEE in her unsurpassed role of DUCHESSE; JUTEAU (his first appearance) as Fritz; ROLAND (her first appearance) as Wanda; Messrs. DUCHESNE, MARCAS, BERTHON, Etc. Full Chorus and Orchestra. Mons. VAN GHELE, Musical Director. Tuesday, Jan. 21 (first time here), LA PETIT FAUST. Aimee as Mephisto. First appearance of Mdlle. Benelli and Mons. Larmez. Wednesday, LA BELLE HELENE; Thursday, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Friday, benefit of Mdlle. Aimee, LA PERICHOLE. Saturday afternoon, grand matinee. Saturday night, farewell performance. First time, LES CENT VIERGES. Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; boxes, $10 and $15; second balcony, 50 cents. Sale of seats commences Wednesday, Jan. 15, at Box Office, Theatre. Matinee price—Admission, $1 (including reserved seat).

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1873, every evening and at the matinees, until further notice.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!
Bartley Campbell's superb society drama,
FATE!
Received by fashionable and crowded houses with tumults of applause.
Act 1—Rose Cottage. Act 2—A Blighted Heart. Act 3—Divorce. Act 4—In the Web. Act 5—Fate.
"'Fate' has many excellent points."—Times.
"'Fate' may be pronounced a success."—Inter-Ocean.
"The piece has many pleasant qualities."—Tribune.
All the Favorites in the Cast.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
SECOND COURSE!
The second course of Star Lectures will be inaugurated on Feb. 3, on the South Side, and on Feb. 4 on the West Side, by a Grand Ballad Concert by the BOSTON SEXTET CLUB, composed of Mrs. Anna Granger Dow, soprano; Mrs. Chas. A. Barry, Contralto; Fred. C. Packard, Tenor. Frank Sprague, Basso; Miss Perris Ball, Violin Virtuoso, and John A. Howard, Pianist. The Boston Sextet Club will be followed on successive Monday and Tuesday evenings by Geo. W. Curtis, Theo. Thomas' Orchestra, Wendell Phillips, Prof. David Swing (South Side only), Robert Collyer (West Side only), Prof. E. S. Morse, Mrs. Foss, and Dr. E. H. Chapin. The whole comprising by far the best lecture course ever organized in the West.
The sale of a limited number of Season Tickets commences next Monday at the Star Course Depots. Price, $5.
CARPENTER & SHELDON,
Proprietors and Managers Star Course.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,
Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
LAST WEEK OF
JOSEPH PROCTOR.
This Wednesday Matinee at 2¼, evening at 7:45, last performances of
THE RED POCKETBOOK,
With its fine scenic effects and full-rigged working ship.
Thursday—NICK OF THE WOODS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.
MR. & MRS. DION BOUCICAULT,
Every night and Saturday Matinee, in Boucicault's own Irish drama,
"ARRAH NA POGUE,"
Presented with a strong cast and correctly mounted. In preparation "Kerry, or Night and Morning," and the "Colleen Bawn," works of the great author.
☞ Order carriages at 10:20.

GLOBE THEATRE.
To-night, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, first time in this city of the thrilling sensation drama entitled
CARTOUCHE,
THE JACK SHEPPARD OF PARIS.
R. M. CARROLL,
And his boys, Little Dick, The General, and Master Eddie,
Bobby Newcomb,
Miss Maude Hilton, Miss Lelia Ellis, Sappho, and the Comedy Company in a new and attractive bill.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
MACKIN AND WILSON
In new Specialties. Ben Cotton in his great character of old Mr. Schimmerhorn, The Young Scamp, Binks and Binks, and The Boy of The Period. Saturday, Grand Matinee. In preparation, with new scenery, etc., Arrah No Brogue.
Monday, Jan. 20, Benefit of William Arlington.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Engagement with the very popular Irish Comedian and Vocalist
MR. JOHN COLLINS.
Who will appear Monday and Tuesday nights as MYLES NA COPALEEN in the greatest of all Irish Dramas,
COLLEEN BAWN!
With all the original music and Mr. Collins in several of his exquisite ballads. Previous to which the elegant comedietta,
HIS LAST LEGS.
Mr. John Collins in one of his great specialities.

TURNER HALL,
North Clark-st.
Grand Opening!
SATURDAY, Jan. 18, SUNDAY, Jan. 19, and MONDAY, Jan. 20.
Season tickets at $5 at J. Bauer's music store, Sherman House Barber Shop, and at Lanbenheim Bros., corner North Clark and Michigan-sts.

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Advertising Agencies.
H. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries. 81 Madison-st.
THAIN, PAINE & CO., 89 Madison-st.
Banks.
SECOND NATIONAL, s. e. corner Madison and Clark.
Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 619 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 157 and 159 South LaSalle.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 55 State-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash-av.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
FRENCH ABRAM & CO., 327 Wabash-av.
Cutlery.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.
OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 290 to 296 Wabash-av.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 295 Wabash-av.
Hardware (Wholesale).
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.
Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM, 161 West Randolph-st.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 Wab. & 534 W. Madison.
B. ALLEN & CO., cor. Stark & Allen, 137 State-st.
J. S. MAYO & CO., 280 Wabash-av., opp. Post Office.
WM. M. MAYO, 165 22d-st. and 155 West Madison-st.
Leather, Tanners' Oil and Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 58 South Canal-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.
Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline (Wholesale).
KENLEY & JENKINS, 278 South Water-st.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 23 N. Desplaines, and 225 State.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 110 and 112 East Madison-st.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington-st.
W. G. CLARKE, 87 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 80 and 82 West Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 134 and 136 Michigan-av.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 and 30 W. Washington.
Pianos and Organs.
W. W. KIMBALL, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.
Pig Iron.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 276 Wabash-av.
Pumps.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 221 and 223 South Water-st.
Real Estate and Loans.
SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.
Saddlery Hardware.
GEORGE F. BRIGHAM & CO., 47 State-st.
Safes.
DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 57 State-st.
HERRING'S, 46 State, and cor. 14th and Indiana-av.
S. H. HARRIS, 62 South Canal-st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake-st.
Sewing Machines.
THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC, 78 State-st. Branches, 156 Twenty-second and 190 North Clark-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 South Water.
PURRINGTON & SCRANTON, 254 South Water-st.
Stoves.
AMERICAN BASE BURNER, 141 East Lake-st.
Tags and Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 84 South Canal-st.
Trunks.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State and 365 Wabash-av.
Undertaker.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 139 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 113 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
Wrought Iron Pipe.
RANE BROS. MF'G CO., 10 North Jefferson-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.
Anchor Line.
Sailing twice a week from New York and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe and the Mediterranean. Cabin fare, $65; Steerage fare $30. Apply for full information at the Company's office, northeast corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 2:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 p. m.	* 1:30 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 155 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 4:00 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

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SECOND PAGE—The Perfumery War: Mayor Medill Interviewed by the City Packers—The Arnold Street Rookery [Communication]—Telegraphic Items—Viaducts: Conference Between City Officials and Railroad Representatives—County Affairs—A State Law that Was Overlooked by the Personal Liberty Leaguers—The Field and Stable—The Freight Question—Strange Meeting.

THIRD PAGE—The Law Courts—Board of Education—Sewerage: Extracts from a Report of Dr. Rauch—Annual Meeting of the Academy of Science—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorial: Reciprocal Trade with Canada. What Credit Mobilier Means; The Caldwell Investigation—Current News Items—City in Brief—Amusements.

FIFTH PAGE—The State Capital: Proceedings in the State Legislature Yesterday; Standing Committees Announced—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.

SEVENTH PAGE—The Missouri Legislature—The Paternal Government Theory [Communication]—Chicago Dry Goods Market—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—State Legislatures—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Dion Boucicault and wife. "Arrah-na-Pogue."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of John Collins, the Irish Comedian and Balladist. "Colleen Bawn." Afternoon and evening.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Joseph Proctor. "The Red Pocket-Book." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Fate." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Dramatic and Musical Varieties. Afternoon and evening.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Prof. McAllister, the Prestidigitateur.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.—THIS GREAT medicine cured Dr. J. H. Schenck, the Proprietor, of Pulmonary Consumption when it had assumed its most formidable aspect, and when speedy death appeared to be inevitable. His physician pronounced his case incurable, when he commenced the use of his simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared, and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds. Dr. Schenck has been equally successful in the treatment of others similarly afflicted. Since his recovery he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of consumption, and the diseases which are usually complicated with it; and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. The Syrup is a safe remedy. It contains no mineral poison, and no violent drug of any kind; hence it cannot possibly injure the system. Its healing effects on the lungs are most remarkable; it permeates those organs and carries its salutary influence to every part; it soothes the inflamed surface of the bronchial tubes; it promotes expectoration and thus enables the system to throw off the disease. In short, it is the true remedy, and the only one, for the most fatal of all maladies, as many persons of the highest respectability, who have experienced its benefits, can testify. Numerous certificates to this effect, and full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German accompany each bottle.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1872.

Dr. J. H. Schenck: Respected Sir: I take pleasure in awarding to you this certificate of the wonderful cure your Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic produced. My throat and bronchial tubes were so highly inflamed that it was almost impossible for me to swallow my food.

I am on a visit to my uncle, Mr. Charles Johnson, No. 812 Federal-st., who says your medicines raised him from almost death, after all other means had failed, and he having, therefore, full confidence in the virtue of your remedies, strongly recommended me to try them. I did so, and, in one week from the time I commenced taking them my throat underwent a great change for the better, so that I could eat my meals without any difficulty or pain. I can scarcely find words to express my gratitude for the early relief your invaluable medicines produced upon me, and I deem it but an act of gratitude to give you this acknowledgment of my appreciation. Yours respectfully,

RACHEL M. JACOBS,
No. 405 West Thirty-third-st., New York City.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1872.

MESSRS. DR. SCHENCK & SONS: Gentlemen: In the early part of the past month (June) I returned to my home in the latter portion of the day, wearied, heated, and exhausted. I sat down to cool and rest myself in my garden, and, unfortunately, in a draft of air. The consequence was an acute attack of Pneumonia. My lungs became much irritated. The coughing, which was incessant, produced much inconvenience. Considerable spitting of blood was an occasional symptom throughout the day. After a continuous suffering for eight or ten days, I was induced to try your Pulmonic Syrup. The effects were instantaneous, and almost magical. In but a few hours I experienced great relief from pain, the discharges of blood ceased, and the irritating cough was abated. At present, after the space of but a few weeks, my system has returned to almost its original healthy condition. I cannot too strongly express my gratification nor my thanks to you for such a boon as the Pulmonic Syrup. Respectfully, SAMUEL JONES,
1302 Amherst-st., Nineteenth Ward, Philadelphia.

[To be continued.]

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, January 15, 1873.

Perteet's motion for further delay in his trial has been denied, and his second trial has begun at Joliet, where it was taken on a change of venue.

By a vote of 11 to 1, the Board of Education have instructed their attorney to sue Mr. J. Y. Scammon for the $32,000 of the School Fund in his hands.

Memorials signed by soldiers were presented to the Senate, yesterday, begging that body to pass the Bounty Land bill. The Senators who introduced these petitions accompanied them with the statement that the bill would give away $20,000,000 acres of land.

The Erie Directors, in order to get funds for laying a double track and a third rail, to adapt their gauge to that of other roads, have authorized a new mortgage of $10,000,000, to be negotiated by the issue of bonds bearing 7 per cent interest in gold, and convertible only at par.

A strike is threatened by the coal miners of Ohio, which may close all the mines of that State. Their employers have given notice that wages are to be reduced 20 cents a ton; but the miners refuse to yield more than 10, and will strike Monday next if their terms are not accepted.

The Chicago *Times* seems to be endeavoring to elevate the character of Leo Canman, the prisoner recently found guilty of robbing the mail, by representing him as a TRIBUNE reporter. Mr. Canman was once or twice employed by us to report German speeches. That is the extent of his connection with THE TRIBUNE.

Pinchback has been elected United States Senator by the Kellogg Legislature. The Fusionist Legislature have chosen General W. McMullen United States Senator to fill Kellogg's unexpired term. No result was reached in the balloting for the long term Senatorship, in which Warmoth received a number of votes, but not enough for an election.

Mr. Garfield says he first heard of the Credit Mobilier from George Francis Train, who asked him to subscribe for stock. This he did not do, and he is so fortunate as to be able to say that he "never owned, received, or agreed to receive, any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits accruing from them."

The Senate has passed the College Land Endowment bill. This bill gives 500,000 acres of the public land to each State and Territory which establishes agricultural or industrial schools in compliance with its provisions. In the debate it was stated that it would give away $34,000,000 worth of land, and that it gave as much to a Territory like Arizona, with its few thousands of population, as to New York or Ohio, with their millions.

Mr. Ham, the Treasurer of the Credit Mobilier, brought some of its books before the Committee yesterday, and stated that others were on the way. The stock transfer book, he said, "had disappeared;" how, when, or where, he did not know. The books examined yesterday show the names of Congressmen Hooper, Boyer, of Pennsylvania, Grimes, and Allen, as original subscribers.

As announced elsewhere in this issue the wife of the Editor-in-Chief of THE TRIBUNE died, yesterday, at Wurzburg, Germany after an absence of eight months as a health-seeker abroad. The intelligence has startling suddenness, recent letters having brought encouraging reports of her improvement, and it had been hoped that her recovery and return were not far distant. The news will sadden many hearts among the acquaintances of deceased, and the even wider circle of sympathizers with one to whom the blow comes most near.

Mr. Brooks' request that he might have the records of the War Department brought before the Credit Mobilier Committee, to show that M'Comb was a bad character, has been denied by the Chairman, who considers that line of evidence foreign to the inquiry in hand. In the testimony of the Assistant Treasurer of the Credit Mobilier all the details are given of the manner in which Mr. Brooks "did the business" for his son-in-law. He made the purchases and payments in person, giving his own notes and checks, the amount and dates of which the Treasurer has copied from his books.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, debated and voted yesterday, upon the question of paying the Pacific Railroads for transportation on account of the United States, in a temper very different from that displayed when it sided with the Companies in their controversy with Secretary Boutwell on the same subject. Mr. Hibbard's amendment to the Appropriation bill, repealing the act of March 3, 1871, was passed without a division. If this action is sanctioned, the effect will be to withhold from the Companies any of their earnings from the Government while in arrears to the Government for interest on their bonds.

Senator Logan rather went out of his way, a day or two ago, in Congress, in rising to a personal explanation touching an article the Senator alleged to have been published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of July 12, last, charging him with having secured the appointment of a relative to distribute payments to the Teton Sioux, in the distribution of which there had been a misappropriation. No such charge originated in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. An article to this effect was copied into THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE from the New York *World*, as it was into numerous other papers of the country, and was subsequently corrected. We have no reason to believe Senator Logan guilty of any such offence, and the Senator is mistaken in supposing (if he does so suppose) that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE ever invented any such charge.

Considerable local interest attached to the act which recently passed the Massachusetts Legislature, giving authority to the City of Boston to loan money to parties to rebuild on the burnt districts, as, prior to the passage of the act, it was made the subject of correspondence between Mayor Medill and the Boston authorities. The next chapter in the history of the measure is a movement to get out an injunction against the city to prevent it from loaning money—upon the ground that the act granting the authority is unconstitutional. As the demand for the loan thus far, however, does not indicate any anxiety to procure money through that medium, the necessity for an injunction does not seem very pressing, while, on the other hand, the fact that money can be procured at 7 per cent is having a perceptible effect upon the loan market in checking high rates.

Louis V. Bogy, of St. Louis, elected United States Senator, *vice* Frank Blair, is a hard-shell Democrat, of Southern proclivities at the outbreak of the war, but he gave only his sympathies to that side, and continued, as now, prominently in the active business life of his city. He was the straight-out Democratic candidate for Congress in 1862, and so far held the party vote against the inroads of Frank Blair that Blair was beaten by Samuel Knox, who carried the contest into Congress and got the seat. He was also the straight-out candidate in 1852, when Thomas H. Benton, making a fight of his own, was elected to the Lower House. In his card, some weeks ago, offering himself as a candidate, Mr. Bogy called attention to his unrequited services in these and other years as leader of a forlorn hope, and he urged that his solicitude for Democratic integrity entitled him to consideration now, even at the hands of Liberals. Mr. Bogy is of advanced years,—we think over 60. He was once Mayor of St. Louis, before the war, and was for a time Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Johnson.

Mr. Dawes' testimony before the Credit Mobilier Committee shows that he bought ten shares of stock from Ames, received one dividend of 85 per cent, and sold the stock back to Ames upon learning that Duff Green had commenced a lawsuit against the Company. In settling up with Ames he allowed the dividend to be counted so that he only got back his original $1,000 and 10 per cent interest. It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Dawes that there was any impropriety in his holding the stock until the scandal arose during the last political campaign. The impropriety was then revealed to him so strongly that he denied virtually the whole story, though the form of words which he employed might be technically true. Mr. Dawes has stood as high in the estimation of the country as any public man these many years. His connection with Credit Mobilier was certainly very slight. If he had told the whole truth when he first delivered himself on the subject, he would certainly stand in better shape now. It all seems to vindicate the old apostolic maxim, "Avoid the very appearance of evil."

The Chicago produce markets were generally weak yesterday, but more active. Mess pork was active and 20@25c lower, closing at $11.45@11.50 cash, and $11.85@11.90 seller March. Lard was active and 5c ℔ 100 lbs lower, closing at $7.05@7.10 cash, and $7.35@7.37½ seller March. Meats were very active, and ⅛c ℔ lb lower, at 3⅝c for shoulders, 5¼@5⅜c for short ribs, 6c for short clear, and 7¼@7½c for green hams of medium weights. Dressed hogs were dull and 15c ℔ 100 lbs lower, at $4.35@4.40. Highwines were quiet and steady, at 89c ℔ gallon. Flour was more active, and steady. Wheat was moderately active, and ¼@⅜c lower, closing at $1.20¼ cash, and $1.21¾ seller February. Corn was dull, and ½c lower, closing at 30⅝c cash, and 30¾c seller February. Oats were quiet and firm at 25⅛@25¼c cash, and 25⅜@25½c seller February. Rye was quiet and steady at 67c. Barley was more active, and advanced 1c, closing at 67½c for No. 2; 68½@69c for seller February, and 57½c for No. 3. The hog market was active, but again lower, prices declining 15@20c, or to $3.50@3.75. The receipts were the largest ever known, reaching about 47,000. The cattle market was dull and nominally lower. Sheep were in light supply and firmer. The stocks of grain in this city are: 1,283,149 bu wheat; 2,206,226 bu corn; 957,601 bu oats; 229,931 bu rye; and 341,272 bu barley.

The despatch printed in our last issue, stating, upon the authority of a railroad man, that an agent of Jay Gould is in Springfield, to secure legislation regarding the mode of electing railroad Directors in this State, we have reason to believe has a basis of truth. Jay Gould and his clique, in the late corner against Daniel Drew, got control of a majority of the common stock of the Northwestern Road, and their plans now are evidently to change the legislation of this State so as to get immediate control of the road. The Classification act of this State provides that railroad companies may elect Directors for one, two, and three years. The Northwestern Company accepted this provision as a rule of their management. As it was not retroactive in their case, it was a perfectly fair and straightforward transaction. The operation of this law is opposed to the schemes of just such speculators as Jay Gould. It makes railroad management more stable, and it prevents cliques from getting possession of a road for one election, holding it for a year, fleecing it, and then retiring. It is a sufficient reason why Jay Gould and his sort should want the law changed, and the latter fact is also a sufficient reason why the Legislature should refuse to change it. The law is a good one as it stands. The people of this State want no Jay Goulds or Jay Gould operations here, and they want no Jay Gould lobby agents at the State Capital. The people will, therefore, look with extreme suspicion upon any member of the Legislature who votes to change the law in the interests of New York speculators and sharpers.

RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH CANADA.

The offer is virtually, though not formally, made to us by the people of Canada to extend the navigation of the lakes for steamers and sail vessels of large size to Montreal, free of cost to the United States. In return, they ask reciprocal trade with the United States. Reciprocity with Canada is not an untried experiment. In 1854, a treaty was made by which that sort of trade was established. A list of certain articles of the growth and production of each country was made out, and it was agreed that these articles should be admitted free of duty into each country. That treaty was carried out to the mutual advantage and benefit of both countries, not only in the profits of untaxed exchange of commodities, but by drawing the two peoples closer together in those bonds of friendship and mutual interest which are produced by commercial intercourse. To many sections of this country the treaty was a great blessing, as it was undoubtedly to Canada. Under this treaty, Canada sent into the United States lumber, barley, fish, worsted wools, bituminous coals, fresh meats, vegetables, winter wheat, oils, and salt. In return, we sent them a large variety of our productions. Nova Scotia sent down to Boston annually large consignments of coal, and fish, and fish oils, and the vessels carried back with them flour, and bacon, cotton goods, and boots and shoes. Into certain parts of Canada we sent butter and eggs, and flour, and other parts of Canada sent into other parts of the United States precisely the same class of articles; the mutual advantage being in the great saving of transportation by facilitating exchanges between neighborhoods.

When the war broke out in 1861, the people of Canada were quite as decidedly in favor of the North as our own people were. Volunteers came over the border to fight our battles, and capital came hither to be invested in our bonds. The Canadians, however, were compelled, as neutrals, to shelter the agents of the Confederates, and eventually public sentiment there followed that of Great Britain. The result was, that the St. Albans raids, the Coursol decision, the blockade-runners, Mason and Slidell, the Alabama, Shenandoah, Vallandigham, Breckinridge, and the Canadians all, got confused together in the public mind, and the Canadians were pronounced our enemies. Loyalty demanded the repeal of the treaty, and it was repealed upon grounds purely political.

The repeal of the treaty was injurious to Canada, but it was equally so to the United States. That this effect was more visible in Canada than here was because it was there concentrated in a small space, while in the United States it was diffused over a much larger area. In California, Oregon, Texas, Florida, and Louisiana, the effect of the repeal was not seen or felt; but in the State of New York, in New England, and in the Western States, it was felt seriously. The theory that, as there are but four millions of people in Canada and forty millions in the United States, we would buy more than we would sell, is subject to the other rule, that we would neither buy or sell unless to do so were profitable. Relative population has nothing to do with the matter. If four millions of our people wish to trade with four millions of Canada, let them do so; if the trade be profitable for the four millions, it must be profitable generally to the whole forty millions.

One objection to reciprocity is, that if it be refused, the Canadian Provinces will be compelled to seek annexation as a commercial necessity. This is a mistake. The repeal of the treaty has had the effect to nationalize the British Provinces. Prior to 1864, they were strangers to each other, having no community of interest, and being widely separated in territory. There was no link connecting them save a common dependency on Great Britain. The repeal of the treaty, in 1864, by forcing them to trade with each other, forced them into a federation, in which they formed a national government, with general laws, in which the local interests of all were bound together. If a political union with Canada is wanted, hostile legislation on our part can only serve to postpone it. There can never be annexation until there is hearty friendship between the two people; and this friendship can best be established through the agency of close commercial intercourse. Trade will always follow those channels where it is least obstructed. There are no obstructions to the trade between the Dominion and the United States save what is offered by the Custom Houses. Let these be removed, and our people left free to take their produces into the Provinces and bring back what they need, and we shall secure not only all the immediate benefits of an enlarged trade, and the priceless advantages of a great water course, but bind to ourselves in the enduring bonds of friendly intercourse the people of these colonies. Their interests will become ours; our prosperity will become theirs; and practically, if not in name, they will be members of the common family.

WHAT "CREDIT MOBILIER" MEANS.

A correspondent asks the meaning of the words "Credit Mobilier." (Several Congressmen have asked the same question.) We presume he wishes to be informed concerning the original derivation and use of the term. We will endeavor to explain it. The "Credit Foncier" has long been the general title in France for associations that advance money on landed or *immovable* securities. The "Credit Mobilier" was the name given to a powerful corporation, organized in France in 1852, for advancing money on *movable* property. The name was adopted evidently with the purpose of affording a ready definition of the object of the association. The "Societe Generale de Credit Mobilier" became a great and profitable enterprise. It had special privileges under its charter. It assisted materially in the construction of railways and the promotion of mining schemes. Among other enterprises in which it was notably interested were the Government loan on account of the Russian war, the Grand Central Railway Company, and the General Omnibus Company of Paris. At one time, it advanced 250,000,000 francs, and at another time 375,000,000 francs, to the French Government. Its business was so great in 1855 that it declared a dividend of 40 per cent on its capital. While it was manifestly the means of doing much good in France, it eventually failed.

The introduction of the terms "Credit Foncier" and "Credit Mobilier" into America are due to Mr. George Francis Train. He established a "Credit Foncier" with Omaha lands, which he hawked about the country some years ago. He gave the name of "Credit Mobilier of America" to a corporation with universal privileges which was organized in Pennsylvania. It was appropriated by Messrs. Oakes Ames, Durant & Co., to serve as the party of the third part in the famous "triplicate agreement," by which the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad let out the contract for building the road to themselves, in payment for which they modestly took the road itself, all the United States bonds, all the first mortgage bonds, all the United States lands, etc., at a profit of over 1,000 per cent, on an entirely fictitious capital. This is what "Credit Mobilier" means, in the modern American and Congressional use of the word. The title is not inappropriate. The transaction was literally a Credit on Movables,—the United States Government furnishing the credit and the money, and Messrs. Oakes Ames & Co. taking the movables,—that is, the securities and the profits.

THE CALDWELL INVESTIGATION.

The Caldwell bribery investigation, now pending before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, brings up afresh the report of the Joint Committee of the Kansas Legislature made about a year ago on the subject of the corrupt practices attending the election of Mr. Caldwell to the Senate in 1871, and upon which the present Senatorial investigation is based. The allegations of corruption made in that report are fully substantiated by the evidence already taken. The only difference between them is that the evidence gives us the details of specific acts which were stated generally in the Legislative Report. The Report stated the broad fact that at the election both of Pomeroy and Caldwell a large sum of money was used and attempted to be used in bribing members of the Legislature to vote for them. With reference to Caldwell, who is alone directly affected by the pending investigation, the Legislative Report alleged substantially that Mr. Caldwell, in the canvass, had, among other friends, Len T. Smith, James L. McDowell, and Thomas Carney; that Caldwell promised McDowell the Leavenworth Post Office, then held by a soldier's widow; that Smith gave Carney a check for $7,000 two days before the election, and that a draft of $10,000 on the Kansas Pacific Railway Company was cashed about the same time. The report further alleged that Caldwell claimed the Company promised to give him $30,000 as its share towards the expenses of his election, as a bonus for his influence as Senator, and that Caldwell importuned the Company for this money, and, after considerable trouble, obtained it, and expended it on the Legislature; that Smith alone paid out $20,000 to members of the Legislature, upon the promise that it should be refunded to him by Caldwell; that Caldwell promised Federal appointments, right and left, and, after his election, declared that it had cost him $60,000; and that he offered to pay Clark's expenses, in case Clark would withdraw. Upon this general showing, the Legislative Committee framed its indictment, declaring that "Alexander Caldwell used bribery and other corrupt and criminal means, by himself and his friends, with his full knowledge and consent, to secure his election in 1871 to the United States Senate."

This report was submitted last February, and, meanwhile, nearly a year has elapsed before the accused party is brought to trial. The time has been improved by Caldwell and his friends in staving off its presentation to the Senate, and consequent action upon it, and trying to blunt its force by every artifice known to corrupt politicians; but justice, although it has operated very slowly, is none the less complete, and the truth of the revelations made by the Legislative Committee has been completely vindicated already. The general allegations of corruption made in that Report are given in detail in the evidence before the Senatorial Committee. We are now informed not only that a gross sum of money was expended upon the Legislature to secure Caldwell's election, but we learn also how much was given to each member, who got the money, and this, with so much definiteness, that it is not difficult to establish a regular market price of the cost of members of the Kansas Legislature, when a Senatorial election is up for sale. The testimony of Judge Spriggs, formerly State Treasurer of Kansas, shows that the prices of members ranged all the way from $500 to $2,000, according to their respective degree of cupidity. Some men sold their votes for a mere mess of pottage, but the most of them would scorn to deliver their votes for less than $1,000 per capita. Sometimes a member would ask the outside price of $5,000, but a champagne supper and a little moral suasion always brought him down to reasonable terms. There were some high-toned individuals, who would not sell their votes outright for money, but had no scruples to accept wine suppers and other little considerations of a festive nature. One friend of Caldwell's went into a speculation to buy votes for $1,700 each, that is, he was to have $1,700 for each vote he bought, and might make all the profit he could. He made a very good thing out of it, as at one time he had thirteen members for sale. The allegations in the Legislative Report, that the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company had used money to secure Caldwell's election, are confirmed by the testimony of T. J. Anderson, the agent of the Company, who admitted the fact before the Committee.

The allegations of bribery contained in the indictment are fully sustained, and the testimony show that politics in Kansas are rotten to the core. Even the most corrupt carpet-baggers in the South are quite outdone, and can show no such disgraceful record as that which attended the elections of Pomeroy in 1867 and Caldwell in 1871. The country will now wait with some impatience to see whether the Senate will vindicate its reputation, with so clear a case of corruption before it, by expelling the guilty parties from their seats. There is no better time for action upon these bribery cases, whether they involve elections, Credit Mobilier, or what not, than now. The public is in the right temper to see a few examples made, and it will be a good commencement when Mr. Caldwell leaves the Senate, in which he bought his seat, and Mr. Oakes Ames leaves the House, in which he practised and attempted to practise bribery upon his fellow-members—each in disgrace. Any other issue to these investigations will be an admission that Congress winks at corruption, and has not the moral courage to punish it. There is no member of Congress who can go before his constituents after voting to acquit such men without raising a suspicion that his own skirts are not altogether clear of offence.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The nomination of Louis V. Bogy, of St. Louis, for United States Senator, in the Liberal-Democratic caucus at Jefferson City, Monday, was accomplished on the seventeenth ballot, under the operation of a rule which, by dropping the lowest on each successive ballot after the tenth, narrowed the choice to this final conclusion: Bogy, 64; Blair, 47. The fifteenth ballot stood: Bogy, 35; Blair, 32; John S. Phelps, 31; George C. Vest, 15. This was the last of Colonel Vest, and Phelps went out in the next round. The tenth ballot, being the first on Monday and the final entry for candidates, stood: Blair, 29; Phelps, 33; Bogy, 22; Anderson, 12; Vest, 7; Napton, 4; Cockerell, 4; Brodhead, 4; Slaybach, 2; Craig, 2; Edwards, 2; Reynolds, 1; Woodson, 1. Then began the sifting, with the result above stated. It is perhaps worth mentioning, just here, that the St. Louis *Democrat*, Monday morning, was very positive Colonel Bogy had played his hand out; while the *Republican* confessed that Bogy had "developed a strength that he had not been credited with."

—The Republican minority in the Missouri Legislature nominated John B. Henderson for Senator, but, as they could give him no more than 45 votes against 119 for Bogy, they recommend Mr. Henderson to President Grant for a seat in the Cabinet.

—It is promised that the Republicans will now behave themselves in the Alabama Legislature, and it is conceded that a Republican must be elected to the United States Senate, *vice* Spencer. But the strength of parties is so balanced that the Democrats may name the man (of course a Republican), and this inspires both parties to a jealous search for the best man. It will be strange, indeed, if the choice of a Republican Senator by Alabama should this year be almost the only one such choice unpurchased by money or other corrupt consideration.

—There is a report from Washington that Judge Richard Busteed, of the United States District Court in Alabama, and Judge Daniel C. Humphreys, of the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia, are to exchange places by resignation and Executive reappointment. This would restore both gentlemen to a more congenial atmosphere, and, besides, be $500 a year in Dick Busteed's pocket.

—The official count in the Fourth District of Georgia gave Harris 1,853 votes over Bethune, who now gives official notice of an appeal to Congress, claiming the "intimidation" of his supporters.

—The Pennsylvania Legislature, which Mr. Speaker Elliott says is a Republican, not a Reform body, employs some three score of "pasters and folders," at $600 each for the session. These "pasters and folders" are known in the walks of life as Honorables, Colonels, Majors, Captains, Esquires, and High Privates, and are all eminent for loyalty. The pasting and folding is done, whenever any is to be done, by street boys, glad to earn a shilling.

—Secretary James, while acting as Governor of Nebraska, pardoned every third man under sentence, to the number of twenty-seven.

—At the risk of advertising an error in order to correct it, we quote from the Chicago *Evening Journal* of yesterday:

> General Frank P. Blair, Jr., who, coming home after the war of the rebellion very "sore-headed," at once deserted to the political enemy, was elected United States Senator by the Democratic Legislature of Missouri six years ago, in Gratz Brown's place, has now been repudiated.

Frank Blair was elected Senator two years ago for the unexpired term of Charles D. Drake; and senility itself might remember that General Blair got "sore-headed" long enough before "coming home after the war of the rebellion."

—The late but never-retiring Governor of Kansas, James M. Harvey, has made considerable echo as a claimant of Pomeroy's seat in the Senate, but, sooner than have him, the Leavenworth *Times* would prefer to have no Senator at all. A good many other people are beginning to entertain that preference on general principles.

—The Des Moines *Register*, having kindly inquired for Grinnell, Fitz-Henry Warren, and others, with the remark that "of their noisiness in the canvass, the November epizootic seems to have left not an echo even;" the Iowa City *Press* answers, and wants to know about Rankin, Betzer, Colonel Viall, and others, who, it says, "have left a good deal of echo, but not much cash."

—More vexation of spirit for our good Mr. George W. Curtis. The St. Louis *Globe* has come to the reinforcement of the Chicago *Daily Jonathan Young Scammon*, and both papers are now firing two-column editorials into his reform. The *Globe* closes a recent one as follows: "Triumphant as man seldom has been before, the President can well afford to throw off these new-fangled restrictions thrust upon him by pseudo-reformers and sentimental statesmanship, and follow what the people have learned to trust—the dictates of his own conscience and the conclusions of his own reason."

—Amos S. Treat, of Litchfield County, is named as a possible Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth Connecticut District, though the friends of Colonel H. W. R. Hoyt, of Fairfield County, will press him for it. Should William H. Barnum decline the Democratic nomination, James H. Olmstead, of Stamford, is suggested.

—The fact stands out as perhaps the blackest stigma upon our reputation that there are States in which neither intellect, nor public service, nor large experience in statesmanship, nor high personal morality, nor unchallenged integrity—even if all these virtues were combined in a single individual—could prevail against a rich man, who, confessedly possessing no one of these qualities, can walk into our legislative halls and buy himself a seat in the Senate of the United States. Everybody knows where this unblushing and organized corruption began, but who shall tell where and how it is to end?—*Forney's Press.*

—The recent canvass is having sequels; here is one of them. Mr. James H. Brown, of Philadelphia, runs with the machine. He is truly loyal, but he has the bad habit of forgetting his name and residence on election day. Last October, after voting in his own ward, he strolled over into another and undertook to vote there as J. H. Hood, of 917 Chestnut street. He was challenged by the Democratic Inspector, who knew Hood personally, and also knew Brown. He thereupon swore in his vote without winking, the truly loyal Election-Judge poked it into the box, and Brown, *alias* Hood, jumped into a carriage and drove away. The Inspector subsequently procured his arrest; he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to 18 months of State Prison. This last event happened Dec. 14. Jan. 3, President Grant pardoned Mr. Brown out, and he is now at liberty.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A correspondent thinks that a great deal of annoyance would be prevented pedestrians if the owners of grates would keep them closed.

A meeting of the Committees from the various wards, appointed at the Irish mass meeting on Sunday last, will be held this evening, at Burke's Hotel. A full attendance is requested.

Rev. Mr. Kinman is conducting a revival meeting at No. 49 North Morgan street, and is reported to be meeting with great success in the conversion of sinners.

The Sanitary Superintendent reports 163 deaths during the week ending Jan. 11, an increase of three over the previous week. Of these, consumption carried off 14; convulsions, 25; fevers, 15; small-pox, 20; and pneumonia, 12.

The sale of pews in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, situated at the corner of Rush and Superior streets, will take place on Saturday evening at the Clarendon House. At the close of the sale a social reunion of the old and new members will be held, Dr. Swing, the pastor, presiding.

We understand that cars are being built for mail trains between New York and Chicago, to consist of three cars and a locomotive. The trains are expected to make the distance between the two cities in twenty-four hours, running at the rate of about forty miles an hour.

The Kennicott Shooting Club, at its meeting last evening, elected the following officers for the coming year: President, Abner Price; Vice President, David Bates; Secretary, Joel Kinney; Treasurer, C. Stephens Squiers; Board of Managers, S. W. Eggleston, Matt. Benner, and Alex. Price.

The Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Company are making rapid headway in laying their track on Halsted street. They have met with considerable opposition, and are threatened with numerous lawsuits. These they treat as efforts to blackmail, and proceed with their work, determined to complete it.

A South Water street merchant, who has been frequently asked by his neighbors the best method of employing first-class travelling salesmen, replies, through THE TRIBUNE, as follows: "I have invariably found my best salesmen through advertisements, as the best class of men seem timid about at first calling in person and asking for employment. They prefer making acquaintance through the papers."

An astronomical class will be organized this evening in the rooms of the West Side Christian Union, under the direction of Prof. Colbert. The class will be free to all members of the Union, and ladies and gentlemen who are not members are invited to attend this evening at 8 o'clock, when Mr. C. will deliver a preliminary lecture, sketching the scope of modern astronomical study, and its connection with the other physical sciences.

The Irish citizens of the southern and southwestern portions of the city will hold a mass meeting, in aid of the Tipperary movement, at Corpery's Hall, corner of Archer avenue and Lime street, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 19, at half-past 2 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Thomas P. O'Connor, of Tipperary, Commissioner Sheridan, John F. Finerty, A. L. Morrison, and others.

Yesterday one of the Central Station officers arrested a young man from Wisconsin, who ran away from his home, taking with him several thousand dollars' worth of family diamonds. There was no authority whatever for his apprehension, but the officer being personally acquainted with him, and knowing the circumstances of the case, thought it best to put a stop to his criminal career, and save him from exposure and punishment by placing him in communication with his relatives, who will be only too glad to forgive and forget his foolish act. His name is withheld, as there will be no prosecution.

The little building constructed of tubular plaster castings, which fronts the City Hall, on LaSalle street, was subjected to another test yesterday for the benefit of the Mayor and other municipal officers, who were desirous of witnessing the effect water and fire would have upon the new invention. During the exhibition a member of the colored fire company was severely scalded in the face by the steam generated by the contact of water with the hot castings, and the Second Assistant Fire Marshal, who weighs about 300 pounds, went through the roof in the laudable endeavor to show His Honor that it was perfectly safe. The Mayor returned to his office with the conviction that Mr. Petrie had labored under a hallucination.

Mr. Woodbury's "Story of The Book," delivered last evening in the Thirty-first Street Presbyterian Church, brought before the eye some of the most interesting changes of the book world during the last fourteen centuries. He showed on large cartoons, the curious pictures, ornaments, lettering, and portraits which characterize ancient Bibles from the deserts of Egypt, the headlands of Greece, the rugged mountains of Sinai, the plains of Lombardy, and the old monasteries of Ireland. His explanations gave in an easy manner the methods by which the age of manuscripts is known, their materials, forms, style of writing, &c. The lecture was interspersed with stories of the curious adventures of Oriental travellers in their search after manuscripts, and gave one a new conception of the wonderful permanence often pertaining to things as perishable as books. The theme, thus handled, becomes very attractive, not only to those of scholarly tastes, but to all who have any interest in the startling changes of history and the growths and revolutions of the book-world.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ORATORIO CONCERT.

The Chicago Oratorio Society, established as the successor of the well-known Musical Union, has, during the six years of its existence, labored diligently and earnestly to popularize the greatest works of the best writers. It has, with great expense and labor, produced, in superb style, the "Messiah" and "Judas Maccabæus," of Handel, the "Creation," by Haydn, and "Elijah" and the 95th and 102d Psalms, by Mendelssohn. It has enabled the people of Chicago to hear in oratorio, Parepa, the grandest of oratorio singers, and also Christine Nilsson, a pleasure which few cities in this country have enjoyed. Not satisfied, however, with obtaining the services of these great artists for the solos, it has made its performances complete and symmetrical by its rendering of the grand choruses. Oratorio has rarely been given in this country more satisfactorily than under the auspices of the Society. But perhaps the most valuable result of its labors is the training of hundreds of singers to the performance of the highest class of sacred music. This Society, whose career had been so successful and productive of so much good, had in rehearsal at the time of the fire, and nearly ready for production, Sir Michael Costa's oratorio of "Eli." It lost its piano, its hall, and its valuable library of musical works, and was left not only without possessions, but also without resources. But for the devotion and earnestness of some of its members it must have abandoned the struggle for existence. They propose to give at some future time the oratorio of "Naaman," also by Costa, with a completeness never yet attained in this country. But it is an unfortunate fact that hitherto the production of oratorio in a proper manner has often occasioned loss to the Society rather than profit. Therefore, they cannot venture on any new attempt in this line until the Society is placed on a secure financial basis. To accomplish so desirable a result, they have projected a novel and attractive entertainment for this winter. They propose to give three lectures on musical subjects, by three of the most prominent clergymen of this city. And, to add to the interest, they will, on the occasion of each lecture, give a musical entertainment by the best amateur musical talent. The first of these entertainments takes place to-morrow evening, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement elsewhere. Members of the Society are notified that the final rehearsal will be held this evening in the Congregational Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets, at the usual hour. A prompt attendance is requested.

THE OPERA BOUFFE SEASON

will commence at Aiken's Theatre on Monday next, and seats are now for sale at the box office of the theatre. The troupe with Aimee at its head is undoubtedly the best which has ever been here, not even excepting the Foster troupe which Bateman brought. It numbers sixty-five people, and promises to perform opera bouffe in a manner hitherto unexcelled.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. John Collins began an engagement at the Academy of Music on Monday, a good audience being in attendance. Mr. Collins is an Irish comedian of the good old school, and an admirable school it is, as represented by him. He gives the more refined type of Irish character, full of wit and drollery, with occasional touches of pathos—in short, a thoroughly artistic impersonation. He is a fine singer as well, and renders the ballads of Erin with sweetness and finish combined with unction and dramatic effect. His handling of the *roles* of *Myles na Coppaleen*, in "The Colleen Bawn," and *Felix O'Callaghan*, in "His Last Legs," is exceedingly clever, and is highly appreciated by his auditors. The former piece is effectively cast, Messrs. Nobles, Maynard, Webster, Johnson, and Mrs. Carhart, and Misses Fletcher, Drury, Wilson, and Morgan, all sustaining their *roles* acceptably. For this evening and to-morrow, "Rory O'More" will be given, with Mr. Collins as *Rory*. At this afternoon's matinee, "The Colleen Bawn" and "His Last Legs." For Friday evening "Paul Clifford" is underlined.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Mr. Joseph Proctor continues at Aiken's in the sensational drama of "The Red Pocket-book," with its strong plot, and novel and startling stage effects. It will be withdrawn after this evening, giving place to "Nick of the Woods," and introducing Mr. Proctor in his celebrated *role* of the *Jibbenainosay*, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, and at the Saturday matinee.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The rain storm of last evening operated against the audience at McVicker's, but had no effect upon the manner of the production of "Arrah-na-Pogue," which, with Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault, Mr. Shiel Barry, Mr. Alexander in the cast, and with its superb stage mountings, constitutes a sample of Irish drama *par excellence*.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The new play of "Fate" at Hooley's improves materially upon a second performance, as the actors grow perfect in their memorizations. Like all entirely new plays, it is susceptible of alteration and elimination for the better, and when these processes are applied it should prove a decided success.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

It is seldom that an accumulation of such sterling attractions are massed together in a single minstrel performance as is the case with the programme of this week at Myers' Opera House. The bill fairly bubbles over with good things, introducing Arlington, Cotton, Rice, Kemble, Surridge, Fostelle, Mackin and Wilson, Clarence Burton, *et al.*, in choice gems. It is an entertainment not to be missed by lovers of fine minstrelsy.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Money was decidedly easier to-day. Early business on call was at 7 per cent, but declined in the afternoon to 4@6. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 8@12 per cent.

National Bank notes are coming in quite freely from the interior, and some of the banks are refusing to take them on deposit.

Telegrams from Washington this afternoon report the Treasury currency balance at $3,000,000, the lowest amount for a long time past.

STOCKS.

The stock market was strong, with the principal dealings in Erie, Western Union Telegraph, Union Pacific, New York Central and Hudson River, and Lake Shore. Erie was made active and strong by the strength of the London market, the speculators there fancying that they see signs of a dividend in the near future. The rise here was assisted by the clique, the members of which extolled the advantages which would accrue by the laying of a third rail.

The disposition of railroad managers to increase the securities of their companies has just received another striking illustration. The Erie Directors to-day authorized a new mortgage of $10,000,000 7 per cent gold convertible bonds, payable in London or New York, provided that same shall not be sold under par in currency. The object of this mortgage is to double track, lay a third rail, and otherwise equip the road. The bonds are convertible into stock only at par. The Directors referred the subject of a preferred dividend to a Committee to ascertain if the same has been earned. This Committee will probably report within a week or two.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is preparing a reduced schedule of rates, and it is stated that the greatest reduction will be in messages to distant points. It is reported that Committees from various opposition telegraph lines are consulting in this city in regard to a consolidation or combination with a view to reducing the rates, and presenting a stronger opposition to the Western Union Company.

To-morrow morning 60,000 shares of the new Rock Island stock will be sold at the Exchange, and, from present indications, it will bring about 100.

GOLD.

Gold was dull and lower, ranging from 112@111⅝. Foreign exchange was weak, with nothing in the London market to change the condition of gold.

BONDS.

Government bonds were less active than for many days past. Prices made a further slight decline early in the day, but the market was firmer in tone at the close. The largest transactions were in 10-40s, registered, which sold at 110⅝@110⅞. To-morrow the Government will make an effort to purchase $1,000,000 worth of bonds, but there is little probability of success.

PRODUCE.

Flour closes strong but quiet for most grades. Low grades are firm; No. 2 and superfine in moderate demand. Wheat closes irregular; common spring heavy; choice stronger; winter firmer and scarce. Pork dull and nominal. New mess is quoted at $13.75@14.00. Cut meats fairly active for shoulders; 200 boxes dry-salted sold at 5c on spot. Bacon rather weak, with large receipts of hogs. Sales, 669 boxes at 7c for city long clear, on spot, and 7⅛c for short clear for February. Lard, after showing weakness, reacted, and 8 1-16c was bid for Western on the spot. For future delivery early 500 tierces for March at 8 5-16c; 250 tierces for January at 8c.

OVERDUE.

Fears Entertained of the Loss of the Steamer Tybee, and the Capitalists Engaged in the Purchase of Samana Bay.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The steamer Tybee which sailed from New York for San Domingo, due the 6th, with a party on board representing Eastern capitalists who had concluded to buy the harbor of Samana as a private investment, is now overdue at this port, and serious fears are entertained that she has been lost. She was spoken off the island on Christmas Day, the party then being engaged in making explorations. They said they should sail for New York on the 1st inst., and were consequently due here eight days ago.

SAN FRANCISCO.

A Compromise Offered on the Goat Island Question—Racing—Typhoid Fever.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—The Board of Supervisors of this city adopted a resolution last night expressing willingness to grant Stanford & Co. such facilities in Mission Bay as may be necessary to bring cars and ships together, provided the Company will withdraw their Goat Island bill from Congress, and make Mission Bay their permanent terminus. The resolution was passed by a unanimous vote.

Should the present fair weather continue, the four-mile match race between Phil. Sheridan and Thad. Stevens will come off next Saturday, at Treat's track.

At Alameda the typhoid fever is so bad among prisoners in the County Jail that the Sheriff asks authority to take away one hundred inmates convicted of minor offences, for the purpose of relieving the over-crowded condition of the prison, and checking the ravages of the disease.

A Small-Pox Pestilence.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 14.—In Springfield Township, twelve miles from this city, small-pox has broken out among a colony, consisting principally of Germans and French, whose religious belief does not permit vaccination. The disease is spreading rapidly in consequence, and already many deaths have occurred. Neighboring townships have made application to the County Auditor for the closing of communication with these people, by fencing them in.

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...began an engagement at the ...on Monday, a good audience ... Mr. Collins is an Irish ...od old school, and an admira... represented by him. He gives ...pe of Irish character, full of ... with occasional touches of ... thoroughly artistic imper... fine singer as well, and ren... Erin with neatness and finish ...tion and dramatic effect. His ...es of *Myles na Coppaleen*, in ...n," and *Felix O'Callaghan*, in ...is exceedingly clever, and is ...by his auditors. The former ...cast, Messrs. Nobles, Maynard, ...and Mrs. Carhart, and Misses ...Wilson, and Morgan, all sus... acceptably. For this evening ..."Rory O'More" will be given, ...s *Rory*. At this afternoon's ...Colleen Bawn" and "His Last ...y evening "Paul Clifford" is

...KEN'S THEATRE.
...octor continues at Aiken's in ...drama of "The Red Pocket-...rong plot, and novel and start... It will be withdrawn after ...ving place to "Nick of the ...oducing Mr. Proctor in his cele...*Jibbenainosay*, on Thursday, ...day evenings, and at the Satur-

...ICKER'S THEATRE.
...of last evening operated against ...McVicker's, but had no effect ... of the production of "Arrah-... with Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault, ...Mr. Alexander in the cast, and ...tage mountings, constitutes a ...drama *par excellence*.

...LEY'S OPERA HOUSE.
...f "Fate" at Hooley's improves ...a second performance, as the ...rfect in their memorizations. ... new plays, it is susceptible of ...elimination for the better, and ...esses are applied it should prove

...ERS' OPERA HOUSE.
...that an accumulation of such ...ons are massed together in a ...performance as is the case with ... of this week at Myers' Opera ...ll fairly bubbles over with good ...cing Arlington, Cotton, Rice, ...e, Fostelle, Mackin and Wilson, ..., *et al.*, in choice gems. It is an ...ot to be missed by lovers of fine

...ALL STREET.

...the Money, Bond, Gold, ...and Produce Markets.

...spatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...Jan. 14.—Money was decidedly ... Early business on call was at 7 ...eclined in the afternoon to 4@6. ...tile paper is quoted at 8@12 per

...k notes are coming in quite freely ...or, and some of the banks are re... them on deposit.
...om Washington this afternoon re...sury currency balance at $3,000,-... amount for a long time past.

STOCKS.
...arket was strong, with the princi... Erie, Western Union Telegraph, ..., New York Central and Hudson ...ake Shore. Erie was made active ... the strength of the London mar...lators there fancying that they see ...dend in the near future. The rise ...ted by the clique, the members ...bled the advantages which would ...laying of a third rail. ...ition of railroad managers to in... securities of their companies ... received another striking ... The Erie Directors to-day ... new mortgage of $10,000,000 ...old convertible bonds, payable in ...w York, provided that same shall ...der par in currency. The object ...age is to double track, lay a third ...rwise equip the road. The bonds ...ble into stock only at par. The ...erred the subject of a preferred ...Committee to ascertain if the same ...ed. This Committee will probably ... a week or two.
...rn Union Telegraph Company is ...oduced schedule of rates, and it is ... the greatest reduction will be in ...distant points. It is reported that ...from various opposition telegraph ...sulting in this city in regard to a ...or combination with a view to re...rates, and presenting a stronger ... the Western Union Company.
... morning 60,000 shares of the new ...stock will be sold at the Exchange, ...present indications, it will bring

GOLD.
...ull and lower, ranging from 112⅜@ ...ign exchange was weak, with noth...ondon market to change the condi-

BONDS.
...nt bonds were less active than for ...ast. Prices made a further slight ... in the day, but the market was ...o at the close. The largest trans... in 10-40s, registered, which sold at ... To-morrow the Government will ...ort to purchase $1,000,000 worth of ... there is little probability of suc-

PRODUCE.
...es strong but quiet for most grades. ...are firm; No. 2 and superfine in ... demand. Wheat closes irreg... ...mmon spring heavy; choice ... winter firmer and scarce. ...nd nominal. New mess is quoted at ...50. Cut meats fairly active for ...200 boxes dry-salted sold at 5c on spot. ...er weak, with large receipts of hogs. ... boxes at 7c for city long clear, on ...7⅛c for short clear for February. ...r showing weakness, reacted, and ... bid for Western on the spot. For ...very early 500 tierces for March at ...0 tierces for January at 8c.

OVERDUE.

...tertained of the Loss of the ... Tybee, and the Capitalists ...d in the Purchase of Samana

...Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...x, Jan. 14.—The steamer Tybee, ...l from New York for San Domingo, ... with a party on board representing ...pitalists who had concluded to buy ...of Samana as a private investment, ...ius at this port, and serious fears ...ned that she has been lost. She was ...the island on Christmas Day, the ...being engaged in making explora... said they should sail for New York ...st., and were consequently due here ...go.

...SAN FRANCISCO.

...omise Offered on the Goat ... Question—Racing—Typhoid

...ncisco, Jan. 14.—The Board of Super...s city adopted a resolution last night, ...illingness to grant Stanford & Co. ...s in Mission Bay as may be neces...ir cars and ships together, provided ...y will withdraw their Goat Island ...gress, and make Mission Bay their ...erminus. The resolution was passed ...ous vote.
...present fair weather continue, the ...tch race between Phil. Sheridan and ...n will come off next Saturday, at
...a the typhoid fever is so bad among ...the County Jail that the Sheriff asks ...take away one hundred inmates, ...minor offences, for the purpose of ...e over-crowded condition of the ...checking the ravages of the dis-

...mall-Pox Pestilence.
...Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...n, Ind., Jan. 14.—In Springfield ...welve miles from this city, small-pox ...out among a colony, consisting prin...rmans and French, whose religious ...ot permit vaccination. The disease ...rapidly in consequence, and already ...have occurred. Neighboring town... made application to the County ...he closing of communication with ...by fencing them in.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

List of Standing Committees in the Senate and House.

Proposition to Hold a River Improvement Lobby in Washington.

State House Appropriation Bill Introduced in Both Houses.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 14.—Mr. Halpine introduced a resolution, to-day, to rescind the resolution empowering the Doorkeeper to supply whatever articles he deemed necessary for the comfort and convenience of members. Mr. Hay moved to refer to the Committee on Contingent Expenses, so that if there was any doubt as to the constitutionality of the original it could be settled. Mr. Oberly did not see the necessity of reference, as the power would still remain with the Doorkeeper to befriend the members. Mr. Hay, in reference to the evident wish of the House, withdrew the motion to refer, and the Doorkeeper was unanimously shorn of power that should never have been conferred upon him.

PARDONS.

Snow's bill regulating pardons provides that the application therefor shall be accompanied by the material points of the evidence certified to by the State's Attorney, and a certificate that printed notices of the application were posted in the county twenty days previous to its being made.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. Rountree introduced a bill amending an act passed last year by which Judge Porter's term, expiring by limitation in November next, was extended to 1874, Judge Gary's term from 1875 to 1876, and Judge Jameson's from 1877 to 1878. The extension of terms of office is manifestly unconstitutional, and the bill introduced is intended to rectify the mistake.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

Senator Canfield is preparing a Constitutional amendment abolishing minority representation.

SENATE BILLS.

The following were the important bills introduced in the Senate to-day: Senator Brown, giving Circuit Courts jurisdiction of all actions against any fire or life insurance company organized or doing business in this State.

Senator Patterson, authorizing the authorities of any city, incorporated town or village, to tax contiguous property for repairing sidewalks or pavements.

Senator Evarts, amending the revenue law so that the authorities of cities, towns, or villages shall certify to the County Clerk the amount they severally require, the charter not to limit the amount so certified, and the Clerk to determine the rate necessary to raise the certified amounts, which are not to exceed in all one-tenth of a mill on the proper valuation.

Senator Palmer, extending the collection of taxes to March 20.

Senator Jacobs, to remove all doubt as to the $200 jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

GOVERNOR PALMER'S MESSAGE.

There has been an evident disposition on the part of the majority to ignore Governor Palmer's message, and slight him by declining to read it. A motion to lay on the table and print was first carried, and yesterday a motion was made to refer to a Committee to be appointed by the Speaker. The Committee had not been appointed when Mr. Quinn moved, to-day, that the message be read. The motion was then in order, but the Speaker immediately handed the clerk the list of the Committees, and expressed his doubt as to the motion to read being in order. Mr. Quinn insisted upon his motion, and the Speaker, disclaiming any intention to act disrespectfully towards the Governor, entertained the motion, which prevailed, 75 to 57. Mr. Roy, to defeat the reading, move to adjourn, but a majority of 104 to 25 refused, so the message was read. A resolution to print the message in a variety of languages was defeated by Mr. Wicker, who insisted that American citizens should be content with undefiled English.

THE STATE HOUSE BILL,

asking for half a million this year, and half a million next, was introduced to-day. It contains an emergency clause. A similar bill has been introduced in the Senate.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL LANDS.

Senator Casey offered a resolution asking the Governor for information as to what steps had been taken to compel the Illinois Central Railroad to offer its unsold lands at public auction, so that they may be liable to taxation. It passed. He intends offering a joint resolution directing the Attorney General to take steps to compel such sale.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Senator Burke introduced a resolution providing for a convention in Washington to act as a sort of outside pressure to force Congress to appropriate money for the improvement of Western rivers.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Mr. Collins' Contempt bill provides "that the liberty of speaking about the probable result of any case or cases, or of publishing in the newspapers as to what course may be pursued in any case or cases then pending in said courts shall, under no circumstances, be construed into contempt of court."

LAW TO PUNISH WIFE-BEATERS.

Mr. Quinn, of Peoria, will introduce a bill providing that wife-beaters shall be punished by being publicly whipped on the bare back with an ordinary-sized rawhide, the number of lashes to vary from five to twenty-five, according to the enormity of the case.

PRINTING OF GOVERNOR PALMER'S MESSAGE.

The House ordered 2,000 copies of Governor Palmer's message to be printed in English, 5,000 in German, 2,000 in Norwegian, and 2,000 in Swedish. The Anglo-Saxon tongue is in the minority, and Celtic, Gaelic, and Sanscrit were entirely ignored; but that may be because the Constitution provides for printing in English only.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Speaker Smith occupied a seat beside his successor to-day.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following Senate Committees have been agreed upon, and will be announced to-morrow:

Judiciary—Sanford, Chairman; Waite, Upton, Steele, Yaeger, Shepard, Henry, Dow, Donahue, Canfield, Casey, Brown, Archer, Murphy, and Lee.

Revision—Upton, Chairman; Palmer, Sanford, Jacobs, Hampton, Shepard, Lee, Youngblood, and Glenn.

Railroads—Donahue, Chairman; Yaeger, Sanford, Williamson, Whiting, Henry, Steele, Wilcox, Nicholson, Dow, Voris, Starne, Youngblood, Burke, and Cummings.

Warehouses—Williamson, Chairman; Dow, Whiting, Waite, Donahue, Strong, Green, Wilcox, Baldwin, Steele, Voris, Cummings, Kehoe, Glenn, and Gundlach.

Finance—Short, Chairman; Patterson, Castle, Sheldon, Green, Warren, Glenn, and Hinchcliffe.

Appropriations—Sheppard, Chairman; Sheldon, Canfield, Palmer, Reynolds, Hampton, Patterson, Casey, Starne, Buck, Brown, and Casey.

Revenue—Burns, Chairman; Nicholson, Ferrell, Reynolds, Short, Patterson, Warren, Glenn, and Ware.

Expenses of the General Assembly—Hampton, Chairman; Sheldon, Burns, Whiting, Palmer, Burke, and Gunlach.

Municipalities—Canfield, Chairman; Thompson, Yaeger, Burns, McGrath, Patterson, Kehoe, Brooks, and Burke.

Insurance—Reynolds, Chairman; Palmer, Yaeger, Wilcox, Strong, Crews, Hundley, Gundlach, and Starne.

Corporations—Jacobs, Chairman; Strong, Waite, Williamson, Hampton, Shepard, Voris, Casey, and Gundlach.

Banks and Banking—Patterson, Chairman; Short, Castle, Brooks, and Glenn.

State Charitable Institutions—Wilcox, Chairman; Sheldon, Canfield, Reynolds, Castle, Whiting, Casey, Baldwin, Thompson, Brown, Kehoe, Archer, and Hinchcliffe.

Penal Institutions—Henry, Chairman; Short, Williamson, Ferrel, Reynolds, Yaeger, Cunningham, Shepard, Casey, Cummings, Voris, and Gundlach.

Reformatory Institutions—Yaeger, Chairman; Baldwin, Hampton, McGrath, Crews, Hundley, and Hinchcliffe.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Castle, Chairman; Nicholson, Strong, Sheldon, Ferrel, McGrath, Youngblood, Starne, and Hundley.

Education—Baldwin, Chairman; Castle, Reynolds, Whiting, Greene, Henry, Youngblood, Brooks, and Archer.

Canals and Rivers—Whiting, Chairman; Waite, Castle, Wilcox, Ferrel, Jacobs, Nicholson, Baldwin, Cummings, Cunningham, Brooks, Lee, Kehoe.

Judicial Circuits—Palmer, Chairman; Steele, Canfield, Hampton, Sheppard, Ferrel, Jacobs, Yaeger, Wilcox, Henry, Casey, Crews, Cunningham, Sanford, Brown, Casey, Cummings, Murphy, Youngblood, Archer, and Ware.

Agriculture and Drainage—Nicholson, Chairman; Whiting, Casey, Cunningham, Warren, and Gundlach.

Horticulture—Cunningham, Chairman; Crews, Green, Baldwin, Casey, Hundley, and Ware.

Mines and Mining—Ferrel, Chairman; Green, Burns, Short, Wilcox, Nicholson, Starne, Hinchcliffe, and Murphy.

Manufactures—McGrath, Chairman; not filled up yet.

Counties and Township Organization—Waite, Chairman; not completed.

Fees and Salaries—Dow, Chairman; Thompson, Baldwin, Steele, Patterson, Cummings, and Burke.

Printing—Strong, Chairman; Hampton, Castle, Thompson, Cummings, Casey, and Glenn.

Military Affairs—Steele, Chairman; Thompson, Ferrel, Burke, and Casey.

Roads and Bridges—Casey, Chairman; Nicholson, Henry, Ferrel, Jacobs, Baldwin, Brooks, Gundlach, and Ware.

Elections—Thompson, Chairman; Strong, Dow, Canfield, McGrath, Jacobs, Brown, Casey, and Youngblood.

State Library—Crews, Chairman; Waite, Williamson, Lee, and Brooks.

Engrossed and Enrolled Bills—Yaeger, Chairman; McGrath, Steele, Brown, and Ware.

Geology and Science—Greene, Chairman; Baldwin, Reynolds, Starne, and Murphy.

Miscellany—Hampton, Chairman; Palmer, Dow, Upton, Burke, Starne, and Glenn.

Federal Relations—Sheldon, Chairman; Burns, Ferrel, McGrath, Thompson, Archer, and Kehoe.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 14.

SENATE.

Met at 10 o'clock, Lieutenant Governor Beveridge in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Rutledge.

The reading of the journal was being proceeded with, when, on motion of Senator NICHOLSON, further reading was dispensed with.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

Senator YOUNGBLOOD introduced a resolution in relation to the division of the State and Judicial Circuits. Adopted.

STATIONERY.

Senator FERREL introduced a resolution providing for the supply of stationery to the Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk by the Secretary of State, subject to approval of the Committee on Contingent Expenses. Adopted.

NEW BILLS.

Senator PALMER presented a bill in relation to the collection of taxes, amendatory of Section 169, present statute. Ordered to a second reading.

By Senator EARLY—A bill for an act to authorize Boards of Supervisors to fix the salary of their clerks. Ordered to a second reading.

By Senator BROOKS—A bill for an act in relation to Grand and Petit Jurors. Ordered to a second reading.

By Senator BALDWIN—A bill for an act to reorganize the Illinois State Horticultural Society. Ordered to second reading.

Senator MILES offered a resolution reciting the illness of Senator Short, and moved that leave of absence be granted him. Leave of absence granted.

By Senator HENRY—A bill for an act in relation to judgments and mortgages. Ordered to second reading.

By Senator SHEPPARD—A bill in relation to chattel mortgages, amending Section 2 of Chapter 40, Revised Statutes. Ordered to second reading.

By Senator WAITE—A bill for an act to amend Section 122 of the new Revenue law. Ordered to second reading.

By Senator NICHOLSON—A bill for an act in relation to estrays. Ordered to second reading, and referred to the Committee on Revision.

By Senator PATTERSON—A bill for an act in relation to repairing sidewalks in cities, towns, and villages. Ordered to a second reading.

By Senator STEELE—A bill for an act to amend and act in relation to judgments and decrees, and to enforce the same. Ordered to a second reading.

By Senator HENRY—A bill for an act to amend Sec. 65, of an act entitled "Elections, etc." Ordered to a second reading.

By Senator BROWN—A bill for an act concerning the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts in insurance cases. Ordered to a second reading.

By Senator NICHOLSON—A bill for an act to amend an act in regard to highways and bridges. Ordered to a second reading.

By Senator ARCHER—A bill for an act to exempt certain personal property from execution. Ordered to a second reading.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Senator BURKE offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate, the House concurring herein, that His Excellency, the Governor, be and he is hereby requested to call a Convention, to meet in Washington, D. C., on the 10th day of February next, for the purpose of petitioning, urging, and pressing upon Congress the necessity, expediency, and propriety of making an appropriation of an amount sufficient to improve and make navigable at all seasons when not obstructed by ice, the three great rivers of the West, viz: the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio, and that he address the Presidents of the Senate and Speakers of the House of Representatives of the Legislatures now in session, of the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Louisiana, and also the Mayor and Common Council of the cities of St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Cairo, Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Memphis, and New Orleans, requesting them and each of them to select and appoint a delegate to meet with ours, hereafter appointed, in said city, on the day above named, so that they by a united and concentrated action may urge upon and obtain from Congress an appropriation for such amounts as said delegates may, in their judgment, after having canvassed the same, deem necessary to carry the object of this resolution into effect, and that said delegates, after having been so appointed, and having so met, are hereby requested, and, so far as our own delegates are concerned, instructed to remain in Washington until the 4th day of March next, if necessary, to urge and obtain such appropriation, and, to that end, to carry out the object contained in this resolution. Hon. Jas. Gillespie, of Madison County, and General Jas. W. Singleton, of Adams County, be, and they are hereby, appointed delegates on the part of the State of Illinois.

The resolution was amended by adding the Illinois River, and so amended adopted, ordered printed, and made the special order for Thursday, the 16th, at 2 o'clock p. m.

GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

A written communication was received from the Governor, informing the Senate that he had appointed A. J. Pinkham, of Lee County, Private Secretary.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

On motion of Senator HAMPTON, the rules were suspended, and the Senate went into an election for President *pro tem.*, the vote resulting: For Senator Early, 30; Cummings, 13. Whereupon Senator Early was declared elected.

BILLS ON A SECOND READING.

The following bills passed a second reading, and were referred to the Judiciary Committee:

Senate Bill 17—A bill to amend an act entitled "Guardians and Wards."

Senate Bill 18—A bill for an act in relation to partition.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD LANDS.

Senator Casey offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be respectfully requested to inform the Senate, as soon as may be convenient, what steps, if any, have been taken by the State Government to compel the Trustees of the Illinois Central Railroad Company to show cause why they should not offer the lands of said Company remaining unsold at public sale, as provided in Section 17 of the act incorporating said Company, and if any suit has been instituted for that purpose where the same is pending, and what is its present condition.

ADJOURNED.

On motion of Senator YOUNGBLOOD, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2 o'clock p. m.

HOUSE.

Called to order at 10:10 a. m. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Burroughs.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER announced the standing committees as follows:

Judiciary—Bushnell, Hay, Shaw, Bradwell, Johnson, Leitze, Gray, Rountree, Golden, Sawyer, Dunham, Hite (St. Clair), Armstrong (Grundy), Moore (Adams), Orendorff, Quinn, Walker.

Corporations—Starr, Moffitt, Swan, Pollock, Washburn, Dement, Moore (Marshall), Ferrier, Henry, Casey, Smith, Middlecoff, Hite (Madison), Marsh, Ballow.

Railroads—Hildrup, Sheridan, Connolly, Shaw, Hay, Anderson, Casserly, Westfall, Ray, Casey, Herrington, Morrison, Dunham, Lemma, Armstrong (Grundy), Booth.

Inland Commerce and Warehouses—Johnston, Dalton, Hopkins, Hart, Pinnell, Thomas, Warner, McGee, Rice, Alexander (Crawford), Ballow, Cronkrite, Dewey, Lane (DeWitt), McDonald.

Judicial Department—Shaw, Bradwell, Starr, Connolly, Truitt, Efner, Inscore, Branson, Jones, Bushnell, Johnston, Golden, Hildrup, Swan, Sawyer, Oberly, McPherran, Loomis, Shumway, Condon, Armstrong (Grundy), Easley, Marsh, Moose, Walker.

Finance—Carpenter, Gordon, Granger, Wymore, Race, Harvey, Freeland, Herting, Snow, Rogers, Bryant, Bishop (Edgar), Halpin, Virden, Forth.

Mines and Mining—Ray, Stewart (McLean), Mitchell, Webster, Ramey, Pyatt, Wyman, Armstrong (LaSalle), Virden, Jessup, Dresser, Neville, Alexander (Montgomery).

Fees and Salaries—Swan, Westfall, Oleson, Hallenback, Pollock, Plowman, Jones, Efner, Blakely, Collins, Condon, Cronkrite, Darnell.

Appropriations—Thomas, Hay, Scanlan, Gordon, Mann, Truitt, Penfield, Inscore, Hopkins, James, Sherman, Lewis, Darnell, Morrison, McDonald.

Penitentiary—Barclay, Cross, Stewart (McLean), Rankin, Dalton, Lane (Hancock), Wood, Wymore, Graham, Bishop (McHenry), Easley, Quinn, Bishop (Edgar), Jessup, Webber.

Municipal Affairs—Rountree, Starr, Mulvane, Leitze, Scanlan, Soule, Warner, Anderson, Savage, Cronkrite, Scott, Nulton, Condon, Lewis, James.

Education—Snow, Mitchell, Bradwell, Graham, Johnston, Rice, Herting, Taggart, Truitt, Rogers, McAdams, Moose, Holles, McPherran, Streetor.

State Institutions—Branson, Gordon, Stewart (McLean), Mann, Davis, Scanlan, Rice, Mitchell, Ferrier, Hite (Madison), Bishop (Edgar), Lemma, Walker, Meacham, Morrison.

Public Charities—Cross, Race, Wymore, Senne, Oleson, Rankin, Oakwood, Massie, Jackson, Blakely, Dresser, Lewis, Lane (DeWitt).

Public Buildings—Plowman, Pinnell, Rountree, Golden, Thomas, Bushnell, Mann, Penfield, Branson, Orendorff, Oberly, Peltzer, Shumway, Middlecoff, Loomis.

Revenue—Hay, Graham, Bullard, Hawes, Dalton, Carpenter, Moffit, Chambers, Freeland, Armstrong (LaSalle), Weinheimer, Thornton, Sylvester, Stroud, Smith.

Banks and Banking—Efner, Pinnell, Herting, Grant, Wicker, Granger, Bocock, Sawyer, Holles, Bryant, Shumway, Moore (Adams), Webber.

Counties and Township Organization—Hawes, Hart, Mulvane, Stewart (Winnebago), Gridley, Ballard, Harvey, Grant, Penfield, Easley, Peltzer, Alexander (Crawford), Middlecoff, Meacham, Rogers.

Agriculture and Horticulture—Moffitt, Senne, Sheridan, Taggart, Freeman, Chambers, Ramey, Cross, Cassidy, Harrington, McAdams, Stroud, Streeter, Booth, Forth.

Manufactures—Dement, Savage, Bocock, Wayman, Webster, Freeland, Jacquess, McLaughlin, Dresser, Wick, Lomax, Weinheimer.

Canals and Rivers—Wicker, Savage, Jacquess, Snow, Washburn, Dane (Hancock), Massie, Henry, Webster, Sherman, Jessup, Armstrong (LaSalle), Hite (Madison), Dolan, Peltzer.

Elections—Ferrier, Gray, Stewart (Winnebago), Pollock, Henry, Cullerton, Ray, Nulton, Halpin, Bishop (McHenry), Lane, (DeWitt).

Equalization of Taxes—Dalton, Chambers, McGee, Ballard, Hart, Race, Bishop (McHenry), Pyatt, Wick, Weinheimer McLaughlin.

Insurance—Mann, Race, Scanlan, Jones, Westfall, Taggart, Washburn, Pollock, Darnell, James, Jackson, Collins, Hite (St. Clair).

Federal Relations—Anderson, Hildrup, Branson, Rountree, Hawes, Casey, Hill (St. Clair), Dunham, Scott.

Claims—Golden, Gridley, Barclay, Freeman, Harvey (Montgomery), Jackson, Somax, Kann.

Militia—Sheridan, Dement, Warner, Freeland, Westfall, Davis, Grant, Sherman, Marsh, McDonald, Flanders.

Civil Service and Retrenchment—Hart, Mulvane, Bocock, Oakwood, Oleson, Anderson, Massie, Cullerton, Blakely, Alexander (Montgomery), Forth, Flanders, Lane (DeWitt).

Geological Survey—Stewart (McLean), Gridley, Rankin, Jaquess, Senne, McAdams, Moore, Halpin, Loomis.

Printing—Bradwell, Barclay, Bocock, Granger, Grant, Leitze, Pyatt, Oberly, Thornton, Orendorff, Smith.

Roads and Highways—Wood, Rainey, Mulvane, Cassedy, Oakwood, Stewart (Winnebago), Dolan, Booth, Newton, Dewey, Moore (Adams).

Executive Department—Lane (Hancock), Hollenbock, Freeman, Webster, Cullerton, Dewey, Sylvester, Thornton, Holles.

Drainage—Cassedy, Senne, Ramey, Massie, Plowman, Herrington, Ballow, Dolan, Stroud.

Contingent Expenses—Jones, Hollenback, Hopkins, Gray, Flanders, Kann, Meacham.

Rules—The Speaker, Carpenter, Hildrup, Thomas, Wood, Casey, Lemma.

Miscellaneous—Inscore, Wayman, Soule, McGee, Newton, Kann, Bryant.

Library—Connolly, Sylvester, Graham, Soule, McPherran, Lomax, Nulton.

Enrolled Bills—Moore (Marshall), Swan, Herting, Quinn, Collins.

Mileage—Savage, Moore (Marshall), Oleson, Scott, Neville.

Mr. THOMAS (St. Clair) asked to be excused from serving on the Committee on Appropriations, as his age would prevent him working hard. He was not excused.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Mr. SHUMWAY presented a petition asking for an extension of time for the collection of taxes. Referred to the Revenue Committee.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. ARMSTRONG (Grundy) introduced a bill to amend the act relative to practice before Justices of the Peace. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also a bill to amend the Liquor law so as to strike out the landlord clause, and abolish imprisonment for offences under the law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also a bill to amend the Jury law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, a bill relative to the redemption of real estate sold under execution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BARCLAY—A bill to amend the Election law, and provide for filling vacancies in election affairs. It provides that ministers of the Gospel, whose churches compels them to move about from place to place, shall have the right to vote after ninety days' residence. Ordered to second reading.

Mr. BISHOP—A bill to compel commission merchants to give up goods they cannot sell to to the owners. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BRADWELL—A bill provididg that Boards of Underwriters may organize and maintain a fire patrol. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BUSHNELL—A bill to regulate the admission of attorneys at law to practice in the courts of the State, providing for an examination by the Circuit Judge, County Attorney, and another lawyer, after the applicant has studied in an office for two years or attended a law school from which he has a certificate, the Supreme Court to regulate the examination and qualification of attorneys. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CASEY—A bill for the assessment and collection of taxes in incorporated cities for the year 1872 and prior years. Referred to Municipal Affairs.

Mr. CASEY—A bill in regard to the assessment and collection of taxes in incorporated cities, towns, and villages for the year A. D. 1872 and prior years.

Mr. COLLINS—A bill in relation to contempt of court.

Mr. CROSS—A bill to legalize the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes in cities.

Mr. BROSS—Legalizing the assessment of property and collection of taxes in cities in 1872; also, to amend the Criminal Code.

Mr. FREEMAN—To organize the State Horticultural Society.

The call was suspended, and the Senate resolution calling for information as to the number of days in which Court has been held in the several Courts of the State was adopted.

Call resumed:

By Mr. LANE (Hancock)—To amend the act relating to Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. LEWIS—To amend the Revenue law.

By Mr. MASSIE—To amend the act relating to drains and levees.

By Mr. McADAMS—To limit the amount of risks to be taken by fire insurance companies.

By Mr. McPHERSON—To amend the act concerning jurors.

By Mr. OAKWOOD—To exempt the homestead from forced sale, and exempt certain personal property.

By Mr. ORENDORFF—Making appropriations for a new State House.

By Mr. QUINN—To protect married women from the brutality of their husbands.

By Mr. RAY—Declaring the Illinois State Horticultural Society an incorporated society, and to provide for annual reports therefrom.

Adjourned to 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met at 2 p. m.

CALL OF ROLL FOR BILLS.

By Mr. ROUNDTREE—In relation to the election of Judges in Cook County.

By Mr. SHERMAN—In regard to assessment of and collection of taxes in Cook County.

By Mr. SNOW—To regulate the manner of applying for pardons.

By Mr. THORNTON—To enable villages having grants of land from foreign powers to sell and convey the same.

By Mr. TRUITT—Regarding the publication of legal notices.

By Mr. WALKER—To regulate the sale of drugs and poisons.

By Mr. WASHBURN—To amend the act in regard to limitations; also to provide for the manner of certifying official actions of Notaries Public; also to provide for official seals of Justices, and manner of certifying their acts.

By Mr. WOOD—To establish District Courts.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

Mr. CASEY moved to adjourn. Lost.

COMMITTEE ROOMS.

Mr. SWAN offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to furnish rooms and janitors for Committees. Referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. BALLARD offered a bill making an appropriation of $5,000 for the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

CONTINGENTS.

Mr. HALPIN offered a resolution repealing the resolution of Friday directing the doorkeeper to procure articles needed for the use of members.

Mr. HAY advocated the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Contigent Expenses, urging the utmost care and consideration in the incurring of this class of expenses.

Mr. BRADWELL advocated the passage of Halpin's resolution, as he was seriously in doubt as to the constitutionality of the original resolution.

Mr. OBERLY favored the repeal, as a reference would leave the matter still in the hands of the Doorkeeper.

Mr. HAY withdrew his motion to refer.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. HAY offered a rule directing that all motions contemplating appropriations for contingent expenses be referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses without debate. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Messrs. Johnston, Inscore, Hay, Stewart (McLean), Casey, Moore (Adams), and Loomis were appointed a committee to divide and refer the Governor's message.

Mr. QUINN wanted the message read.

The SPEAKER was of opinion that the message was not in possession of the House.

Mr. QUINN insisted, and the reading was ordered—yeas, 75; nays, 57.

YEAS.

Alexander (Mnt'y)	Hite (Madison)	Plowman
Armstrong (Gra'y)	Hite (St. Clair)	Quinn
Ballou	Holles	Ramey
Bishop (Edgar)	Jaquess	Rice
Bishop (McHenry)	James	Rogers
Blakely	Johnston	Savage
Booth	Jones	Scanlan
Bryant	Kann	Scott
Casey	Lane (DeWitt)	Shaw
Collins	Lewis	Sheridan
Connolly	Loomis	Sherman
Cronkrite	Marsh	Shumway
Dornell	McAdams	Smith
Dolan	McDonald	Stewart (McLean)
Dunham	McLoughlin	Streetor
Easley	McPherran	Taggart
Efner	Meacham	Thomas
Flanders	Middlecoff	Virden
Forth	Moose	Walker
Freeman	Morrison	Warner
Gordon	Neville	Weinheimer
Gridley	Newton	Wick
Halpin	Nulton	Wicker
Harvey	Orberly	Wymore
Hay	Orendorff	

NAYS.

Anderson	Grey	Oleson
Barkley	Hart	Penfield
Bocock	Hawes	Pollack
Bradwell	Herting	Race
Branson	Hollenbeck	Ray
Bullard	Hopkins	Rountree
Bushnell	Inscore	Sawyer
Cassedy	Jackson	Senne
Carpenter	Lane (Hancock)	Snow
Chambers	Listaeo	Starr
Cross	Lomax	Stewart (Winbgo)
Dement	Kann	Swan
Dewey	Mann	Sylvester
Ferrier	Massie	Truitt
Freeland	McGee	Washburn
Golden	Moore (Marshall)	Wayman
Graham	Moffit	Webster
Granger	Mulvane	Westfall
Grant	Oakwood	Wood

Mr. FEBRIER moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas, 25; nays, 104.

The reading of the message was proceeded with.

A motion to rescind the former action relating to the printing of the message was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, pending consideration of a resolution to print 2,000 copies of Governor Oglesby's inaugural in German.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Money easy at 5@7, closing at 5@6.

Sterling dull at 109½@109¾.

Gold steady, most of the day at 112@112¼, closing at 111⅞@112. Loans, 1@5. Clearings, $29,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $272,500.

Governments quiet; opened lower; closed firmer.

State bonds neglected.

Stocks were dull, and the upper tendency of the morning was succeded by a reaction, which toward the close was followed by firmness and a recovery in prices. Erie was the chief feature of the day, rising 58⅜ to 61⅜, and closing strong. Western Union opened ⅜ lower under reports of a combination of the opposition lines and lower tariffs, but recovered to 84⅜, closing at 84⅜. Union Pacific sold at 34⅞, 34½, 35⅞, and 35⅝, and New York Central at 102⅜ and 102½. Pacific Mail was quiet, but rose from 71⅜ to 72. Rock Island fell to 110⅜ but closed at 111½. The Union Pacific bonds recovered yesterday's decline.

Sterling, 109⅜.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	115⅝	Coupons, '67	114⅜
5-20s of '62	113⅛	Coupons, '68	114⅜
Coupons, '64	113⅜	New 5s	113⅜
Coupons, '65	114⅜	10-40s	111
Coupons, '65 (new)	113⅝	Currency 6s	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	80	North Carolina, old	33½
Tennessees, new	80	North Carolinas, new	13
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul pfd	77⅜
W. U. Tel	84⅜	Wabash	73⅜
Quicksilver	45⅜	Wabash pfd	84
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	92
Wells Fargo	84	Terre Haute	14
American Express	69⅜	Terre Haute pfd	30
United States Ex	79⅜	Chicago & Alton	113
Pacific Mail	71⅜	C. & A. pfd	116
New York Central	102⅜	O. & M.	46⅜
Erie	61⅜	C., C. & C., ex. div	90
Erie pfd	74	C., B. & Q.	136
Harlem	115⅜	Lake Shore	92⅞
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	38⅜
Michigan Central	105	Illinois Central	124
Pittsburgh	89⅜	Union Pacific stocks	35⅜
Northwestern	81	Union Pacific bonds	84⅜
Northwestern pfd	87⅜	Central Pacific bonds	99⅜
Rock Island	111½	Del., Lack. & W	94⅜
N. J. Central	100⅜	B. H. & Erie	8⅜
St. Paul	51⅜		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—11 a. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 2d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 3d; white, 12s 6d@12s 7d; club, 13@13s 3d. Corn, 28s 3d@28s 6d. Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 38s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull and lower. Flour, 29s 6d; spring, 11s 4d@12s 3d; white, 12s 3d@12s 5d; club, 12s 9d@13s. Corn, 28s 3d.

LONDON, Jan. 14—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92⅜@92½; account, 92⅜@92½; 5-20's of '65, 93⅜; 5-20's of '67, 93⅜; 10-40's, 89⅜; new 5's, 90⅜; Erie, 48⅜.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from Bank of England on balance to-day, £35,000.

The rate of discount for 3 months' bills in open market is ¼ per cent below the bank rate.

Tallow, 44s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 14.—Five-twenties of 1862, 96⅜.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Rentes, 54f 27c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.—Cotton—Dull and easier; middling upland, 10@10⅛d; Orleans, 10⅛@10½d. Sales, 8,000 bales American; 4,000 bales speculation, and 1,000 export.

Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat, average quality, 12s 3d@12s 5d; club, 12s 9d@13s; red spring, 11s 4d@12s 3d; red winter, 12s@12s 2d. Flour, 29s 6d. Corn, 28s 3d.

Beef, 95s. Cheese, 66s. Cumberland middles, 34s; short ribs, 35s.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 41,000 qrs, of which 30,000 qrs were American. Receipts of corn for the past three days, 20,000 qrs, American.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Jan. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 21 cars reported to arrive, 391, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,961, or 233 cars, against 184 cars for the same time last week. The market was lively and strong at ¼c advance on last week's prices. The attendance of buyers was good, and the quality of cattle superior to last week's run. About 1,500 were disposed of. Sales: 584 Illinois steers, av 1,113 to 1,426 lbs, at $5.62½@7.25; 386 Ohio steers, av 1,158 to 1,346 lbs, at $5.00@7.12½; 14 Indiana oxen, av 1,625 lbs, at $5.25; 174 Missouri steers, av 1,219 to 1,230 lbs, at $6.00; 44 Missouri oxen, av 1,541 lbs, at $5.50; 71 Indiana steers, av 1,137 lbs, at $5.62½; 19 Indiana stockers, av 976 lbs, at $4.87½; 37 Michigan steers, av 1,039 to 1,088 lbs, at $5.00@5.37½; 51 Texas steers, av 1,073 lbs, at $5.25; 20 Cherokee steers, av 967 lbs, at $5.00; 17 State steers, av 1,128 lbs, at $5.00; 15 State oxen, av 1,633 lbs, at $6.50; 23 State stillers, av 1,091 lbs, at 4.62½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts nearly 1,800, making the total supply for the week so far 4,800, against 5,600 the same time last week. The market has not yet opened.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 3,500, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,700 against 14,100 the same time last week. Sales yesterday, 6,863 Ohio hogs, averaging 170@300, at $4.35@4.40 for heavy hogs, and $4.50@4.60 for light hogs. Trade is not quite so active to-day, buyers trying to beat down prices 10c per cwt. Sales this morning, 1,200 Ohio hogs, averaging 195@240, at $4.45@4.55, with a downward tendency.

Boston Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Jan. 14.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 787; trade more active, with an advance of about ¼c per lb on dressed weight. Sales of choice at $11.50; extra, $10.50@11.00; first quality, $9.00@10.00; second, $7.00@8.00; third, $5.50@[illegible].50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,318. The advanced prices of last week served not only to increase the supply some 1,500, but to operate badly on prices. The advance last week was lost, and trade very moderate. Sales in lots at $4.00@5.50 each; extra, $6.00@8.00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—There was a more active movement in the market to-day. Buyers of far Southern California firms were operating in both woollen and cotton goods. The clothing manufacturers purchased cassimeres, meltons, and Scotch suitings more freely. Cotton goods are strong and regular. Rolled jacconets are in demand at 10½c per yard. Printed shirting stripes met with fair sales. Foreign goods, except linens, are very quiet.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14.—Crude petroleum dull and lower; $2.25 at Parker's Landing, equal to about 6c per gallon here, the lowest price reached since 1866; refined quiet and unchanged at 19½c on cars here for Western trade.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—COTTON—Lower, but better export demand; middling upland, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour very quiet; prices steady and unchanged; receipts, 11,000 brls. Rye flour and corn-meal unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer, with moderate export demand; receipts, 34,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.65@1.66; common No. 1 Chicago, afloat, $1.59; inferior spring, $1.40@1.50; No. 3 spring, $1.52@1.55; red Western, $1.70@1.85. Rye quiet; Western, 90@93c. Barley active; Western, $.90. Malt quiet; two-rowed State, $1.00. Corn heavy, demand chiefly for lots from store; receipts, 38,000 bu; old Western mixed, afloat, 65½@66½c; do in store, 63½@64c; new Western mixed, 65½@66c. Oats quiet and steady; receipts, 50,000 bu; new Western mixed, 48@50c; black Western, 46½@48c; white Western, 53@54c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 31@37½c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 18@20½c. Sugar rather more active; No. 12 Dutch standard, 9⅜c. Molasses—Foreign dull and heavy; domestic firm; New Orleans, at auction, 64@72c. Rice firm; Carolina, 8@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9@9½c; refined, 23¼@23½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 61½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, $13.13; prime mess, $14.00@14.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams, 9@10½c; shoulders, 5c. Middles easier; long clear, 7c; short clear, 7½@7 1-16c; long and short clear, for February, 7½c. Lard weak; No. 1 to prime steam, 8@8 1-16c; kettle, 8¼@8 5-16c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 11@16c.

CHEESE—Firm; 12@14½c.

WHISKEY—Heavy at 94@94½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.28; No. 2, $1.21½. Oats firm; No. 2, 26½c. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 33c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 68½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 72½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour weak and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 red held at $1.70½; No. 2 do, $1.65. Corn dull; 45@46c. Oats quiet; 37c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and heavy; standard white, car lots, 21@21½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher, $1.67@1.70. Other grains steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull; buyers demanding concessions; pork quiet at $12.75, with $12.62½ bid. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 4@4¼c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6¼c. Bacon nominally unchanged. Green meats, shoulders and sides ⅛c lower; shoulders, 3⅝@3¾c; clear rib, 5¼@5⅜c. Hams in fair demand; 7@9c for 19 to 14 lb average.

HOGS—Dull; $4.00@4.15; most sales at $4.10. Receipts, 6,500.

WHISKEY—Firm; 90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 spring, $1.28, spot; $1.30 seller February; No. 3 red, $1.78@1.80; No. 2 red, $1.95. Corn firm; East Side easier; this side, No. 2 at 33c on east track; 33c in East Elevator; 37½c in St. Louis Elevator. Oats easier; No. 2, 28c in St. Louis Elevator. Barley quiet; prime to choice Iowa, 70@80c. Rye slow; choice, 80c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.00. Bulk meats weak; shoulders and clear rib, up country, 4c and 6c, seller February. Bacon quiet; packed lots, 5@7¼@7½c. Lard lower; steam, 7c; kettle, 7¼c.

HOGS—Lower at $3.40@3.80; receipts, 7,039.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active, unchanged. Wheat quiet; red, $2.00; white, $2.10@2.15; amber, $2.05. Rye dull. Corn dull; new yellow, 60@62c; white, 63c. Oats in better demand; white, 50@52c; mixed, 47c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½@15c; refined offered by the association at 27c, and by outside parties at 24c.

WHISKEY—Firm; 96c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat a shade higher; extra white Michigan, $1.85; amber Michigan, $1.67½ for spot; No. 1 red, $1.68; No. 3 do, $1.53½. Corn quiet; high mixed, 38c for spot, and 39c seller February; low mixed, 37½c; white, 39c. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 32c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.70.

CLOVER SEED—$5.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 14.—FLOUR—Firm; extra family, $6.75.

PROVISIONS—Weak, and not quotably lower. Mess pork, $12.50@12.75. Bacon, shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7¼c; clear, 7⅝c, packed. Bulk shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 6¼@6⅜c; clear, 6¾@6⅞c, packed. Sugar cured hams, 12¾@13c. Lard, 7¼@8¼c.

HOGS—Firm. Receipts light. Sales of light weights at $4.00.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90@91c.

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Chicago, Jan. 13, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, successors to Kraeft, Roelle & Co., will continue the business of Distillers and Rectifiers at their new built rectifying establishment, 311 and 313 East Kinzie-st., corner Cass-st., under the firm name of Roelle, Junker & Co.

JOS. ROELLE.
ANTON JUNKER.
J. P. KISSINGER.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Life Insurance Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of Company, Room 25, Central Union Block, on Tuesday, January 21, 1873, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock.

JOHN W. CLAPP, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

POSITIVE, PEREMPTORY, AND CLOSING-OUT SALE

OF

John V. Farwell & Co.,

Monroe, Franklin and Market-sts.

Entire RETAIL DEPARTMENT of about ONE MILLION DOLLARS worth of

DRY GOODS, CARPETING, AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS

Adapted to wants of every class. Having determined to retire from the RETAIL TRADE and devote our attention hereafter exclusively to our JOBBING BUSINESS, our

ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK

Will positively be offered from date at and

Below the Actual Cost.

FAST-FREIGHT LINE.

Through Bills of Lading from Europe

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.'S

American-European Express

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

IN BOND from the different ports of EUROPE to the UNITED STATES, and CANADAS. Goods forwarded without delay in New York from Transhipment or Custom's Examination. NO CHARGE FOR FORWARDING AT NEW YORK. The attention of Importers is requested to the new arrangements for immediate dispatch of Merchandise on

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

For further particulars apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Freight Department, 72 Broadway, New York.

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WHITE STAR LINE OF STEAMERS..........Liverpool
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THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS..........Glasgow
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WILLIAM TAYLOR, 4 Renfield-st..........Glasgow
SMITH, SUNDIUS & Co..........Plymouth and Southampton
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co.,
38 Rue Quatre Septembre..........Paris
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co.,
37 Place du Commerce..........Havre
JAMES R. McDONALD & Co..........Hamburg
UHLMAN & Co..........Hamburg, Bremen, and Leipsig
Who issue through Bills of Lading and give full particulars.

Goods consigned to "Care of AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., New York," forwarded and delivered in any part of Europe FREE OF COMMISSIONS in New York.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Information to Tax Payers.

The new Constitution of the State, the great fire, and recent legislation have created confusion in the minds of many citizens as to the present status of the taxes in Cook County.

The city taxes and special assessment for 1871 (the books not being destroyed) were collected by the City Collector, so far as possible, up to the 28th of June, 1872, when the delinquent list was returned to the County Collector, who duly advertised the same, obtained judgment, and sold the property, beginning on the 14th of October, 1872.

The tax lists for State, County and Park taxes, and special assessment for 1871 had to be renewed after the fire, but the delinquent lists have now all been returned to the County Collector, and are having been duly advertised in the Chicago *Evening Post*, Jan. 4, 1873, judgment and an order of sale will be prayed for in the County Court on the first Monday in February, 1873.

Now *all* of the taxes for 1873 are due and being collected—the city, at the City Collector's office in the City Hall building; the State and county at the office of the different Town Collectors throughout the county, and by law the delinquent tax lists must be returned to the County Collector on or before the 1st day of February for him to advertise and apply for judgment and an order of sale.

Have you paid your city taxes for 1871? If not, your property has been sold and you want to look to it. Have you paid your State and County taxes for 1871? If not, you can yet do it, by paying the cost of advertising (already incurred) at the County Collector's office, old Court House. All of the taxes for 1872 can be paid as before stated.

J. S. RUMSEY, County Collector.

South Park Assessment

The South Park Commission are now engaged in making the list of lots and lands delinquent for the first installment of the South Park Assessment due Sept. 1, 1872, preparatory to making application to the County Court for judgment and an order of sale.

Owners of lots and lands in the town of South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake will save cost by calling at Room 3 Republic Life Building, 161 and 163 LaSalle-st., and paying same at once.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to Joel D. Harvey, Receiver, at the office of said Bank, at Chicago, Ill.

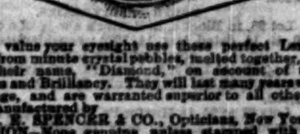
JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It



If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 153 State-st., and 31 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-st., JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, No. 152 Wabash-av., Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

REAL ESTATE.

THE BEST THING IN THE WEST.

3,000,000 ACRES LANDS

IN THE

Upper Arkansas Valley,

The finest portion of Kansas,

consisting of the alternate sections granted by Government for the construction of the road. The intermediate lands are subject to homesteads and pre-emptions.

The facts about this grant are: Eleven years' credit, low prices, a rich soil and splendid climate, short and mild winters, plenty of rainfall, and just at the right season; free transportation to those who purchase land. For circulars and information, apply to

C. N. PRATT, Agent,
141 LaSalle-st., Chicago,
or to A. E. TOUZALIN, Land Manager, Topeka, Kansas.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.

There were more indications of ease to-day in the money market, though the relaxation is not as positive yet as was expected would be the case by this time. Our local money market has been subject to some rather violent fluctuations in the volume of currency lately. All last week the amount sent to New York from day to day was very large. This week the tendency has been the reverse. The supply of currency has run short, depositors are checking largely, and the demand for currency has been so increased as to cause New York exchange to decline from 75c per $1,000 premium last week to par to-day. But even aside from the consideration of currency, there is no large surplus of loanable capital here yet. There are a good many stocks and securities on the market, indicating a necessity for ready funds which is not met by the banks. It is generally believed, however, that this condition will gradually change to one of abundance in the course of a week or two.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS MONEY.

After all the formalities of the Geneva Arbitration, the dining, the wining, the bluster on one hand, the implied threats and retractions on the other, the Geneva Commission awarded the United States, as indemnity for the "Alabama damages," fifteen and a half millions, which will be paid within the current year. The very pertinent question now arises: To whom does this belong? The great majority of merchants and ship-owners who had vessels or goods at sea in those days, insured against capture, and paid to the insurance companies an extra war risk for protection. In cases of loss on these risks the owners of vessels and property were indemnified by the insurance companies, and can have no second claim against the United States. The insurance companies, also, received a full compensation for their risk in the excessive rates of insurance, and as they took these risks voluntarily, and with a full knowledge of all the circumstances, they can have no claim for damages. Merchants and ship-owners who lost goods or property at sea by capture, and had no insurance, will of course have claims that cannot be ignored, but it is presumed that the number of those who can make out clear cases will be comparatively small. On the whole, it looks as though the distribution of the fifteen and a half millions was likely to be as long-winded and intricate a business as the collection of it.

AN AMBITIOUS BANKER.

Mr. Henry Clews, of New York, who has persistently advertised his ambition to succeed Mr. Boutwell as Secretary of the Treasury, has taken the job of bolstering up the $2,000,000 of Alabama bonds which the people of that State have repudiated as having been issued without legal authority. Another scheme, which is understood as having originated in Mr. Clews' ambition to get his finger in the National pie, is the preposterous one proposed in Congressman Wheeler's bill for the incorporation of the Governor and Managers of the Exchequer of the United States of America. This bill, which will soon come up in Congress, contemplates nothing less than the consolidation of all the National Banks of the United States into one monstrous institution, with more despotic power than was wielded by the old United States Bank. It is now becoming apparent to even casual observers, that consolidation and concentration of the money power of banks and railroads is a prominent tendency of the times, and that in it lies the greatest danger to the liberty and financial welfare of the people. An acknowledged speculator and advocate of this tendency is not the kind of man to be trusted with the administration of National finances.

TITLED NAMES IN BANK CHECKS.

We fully indorse the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* in a raid it makes against the use of the senseless suffix of "Esquire" to any man's name in business affairs: "In bank checks all titles of payees which are descriptive must be used when the payee comes to put his name on the back of the check to be collected. When the prefixes or the affixes are merely superfluous and complimentary they may be omitted. For instance, a check payable to Mrs. John Smith must be endorsed Mrs. John Smith. A check payable to Brigadier General Jones must be indorsed with the full title. A check payable to Peter Snooks, Esquire, will be readily cashed at his bank if Mr. Snooks drops the 'esquire' in making his indorsement."

THE NEW BALTIMORE & OHIO.

The recent report of the President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad says, in relation to the Chicago line now being built: "The pressure of trade from the Northwest has constantly shown the desirableness and necessity of a line of railway entirely under the control of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, from Chicago, and through the extensive and fertile intermediate regions to Baltimore. For the purpose of effecting this connection with the least possible delay, it has been determined to construct the road from a point about 90 miles north of Newark, on the Lake Erie Division, to Chicago, a distance of about 260 miles. The line has been located with low grades, and is very direct. It is expected that the entire road will be placed under construction within a brief period, and thus, through this extension, in connection with the Lake Erie & Central Ohio Division, and the Baltimore & Ohio Road, an available, economical, and effective line from Chicago, but 811 miles to Baltimore, and, by the Metropolitan Branch, but 784 miles to the city of Washington, can be built and in use within eighteen months."

THE CHICAGO, SAGINAW & CANADA RAILROAD

is a projected line from Grand Haven to Saginaw 123 miles, and thence north along the shore of Lake Huron 60 miles, with a branch to St. Clair to connect with the Canada Southern. The prominent promoters of the scheme are about a dozen well-known Eastern capitalists, among whom are A. C. Barstow, Treasurer of the Company, and Captain E. L. Craw, the President. Arrangements have been made for the money to build the 123 miles of road from Grand Haven to Saginaw. Mr. Dwight Klinck, recently connected with the Marine Company of Chicago, and formerly Cashier of other banks in Iowa, has been appointed Secretary of the Company.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Jan. 14:

CITY PROPERTY.

Catherine st, bet Wood and Paulina sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $800.

Catherine st, bet Wood and Paulina sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $800.

North Franklin st, bet Wendell and Oak sts, w f, Lot 5, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 32, in Block 9, of McReynold's Addition, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $600.

Lot 50, in Block 2, of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $850.

Same as the above, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $800.

The premises No. 299 Clybourn place, dated Dec. 15, 1872; consideration, $2,200.

The premises No. 154 West Twelfth st, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $3,800.

W ½ of Lot 23 in Lot 7, of Manierre & Aiken's Lots 5 and 7, in Blocks 5 and 6, in Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated Jan. 14; consideration, $600.

Park av, s f, 103¼x111¼ ft, in Block 2, of Purple's Central Park Addition, dated Dec. 30, 1872; consideration, $4,000.

Ambrose st, nw cor. of Wood st, s f, 30x100 ft, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 26 in Block 2, in Bradwell's Addition, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $600.

Hubbard st, bet. Leavitt and Oakley sts, n f, Lot 70, dated Sept. 14, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 23 in s ½ of Block 37, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Jan. 14; consideration, $650.

Eight Lots in Holstein, dated Jan. 14; consideration, $3,200.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 28, in Block 4, in Baxter's s w ¼ of s e ¼ Section 30, 40, 14, dated Aug. 14, 1872; consideration, $450.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

E ½ of s ½ Lot 9, in Lurton's Subdivision in n w ¼ Section 1, 13, 38, dated July 2, 1872; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 71 to 90, in Hurford's Subdivision in s e ¼ of Section 9, 38, 14, dated July 10, 1872; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 1 to 10, 17 and 21 to 25, in Hambleton's e ½ of Lot 38, in Section 16, 38, 14, dated Nov. 16, 1872; consideration, $2,000.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	4,903	4,859	2,497	3,091
Wheat, bu	19,670	26,965	11,234	1,063
Corn, bu	107,239	120,273	1,151	17,299
Oats, bu	29,950	23,740	14,140	4,678
Rye, bu	8,197	1,786	400	1,043
Barley, bu	10,510	11,880	5,109	1,728
Grass Seed, lbs	129,740	142,675	42,739	16,620
Flax Seed, lbs	8,500	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	37,306	13,820	24,740	2,176
Cured Meats, lbs	207,630	142,990	2686,270	803,434
Beef, brls	19	....	....	135
Pork, brls	66	771	900	100
Lard, lbs	153,590	238,610	1045,880	274,964
Tallow, lbs	33,460	31,980	....	20,300
Butter, lbs	49,755	50,846	25,210	....
Dressed Hogs, No.	2,072	5,197	1,720	1,875
Live Hogs, No.	31,547	14,369	6,249	2,250
Cattle, No.	3,726	2,316	1,501	1,281
Sheep, No.	1,679	1,343	728	....
Hides, lbs	123,610	259,155	96,080	214,350
Highwines, brls	284	289	365	350
Wool, lbs	112,001	83,642	16,759	....
Potatoes, bu	....	3,490	22	....
Lumber, m ft	291	1,253	244	608
Shingles, m	800	310	100	44
Lath, m	40	3	....	16
Salt, brls	504	1,200	1,114	1,935

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 7,096 bu wheat; 2,351 bu corn; 627 bu oats; 346 bu rye; 2,667 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 109 cars wheat; 178 cars corn; 20 cars oats; 5 cars rye; 25 cars barley. Total, 348 cars, or 188,000 bu.

The following Committees and officials were appointed at the meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade yesterday:

COMMITTEES.

Finance—Davis, Priestly, Bensley.
Floor Inspection—Sturges, Baldwin, Warren.
Provision Inspection—Richardson, Armour, Warren; and J. Stiles, and George Stewart from the Board at Large.
Other Inspection—Ford, Wight, Murison.
Telegraphing—Armour, Sturges, Baldwin.
Membership—Bensley, Murison, Ford.
Rooms—Priestly, Davis, Brainard.
Miscellaneous—Brainard, Wight, Davis.
Meteorological—Secretary, Warren, Ford.
Secretary—Charles Randolph.
Treasurer—Orson Smith.

INSPECTORS.

Flour—Creighton & Rathbone.
Provisions—I. T. Sunderland, Ezra Taylor, J. McClure, J. Campbell, J. Hobin.
Spirits—G. G. Smith, W. N. Danks.
Cooperage—F. E. Jones.
Weigher—John Wade.

It is rumored on 'Change that Mr. Scammon, of this city will probably be appointed a member of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners for this State.

The leading produce markets were generally weak to-day, and some of them dull, though none exhibited an important decline except hogs. Our receipts are on the increase, as might be expected from the change in the weather, but shipments are expected to increase in greater ratio, except on corn. There is no especial demand for anything in the shape of breadstuffs, but our stocks in store are yet small for this season of the year, and our storage facilities. Only about 5,000,000 bu of grain of all kinds are in store here now, and augmenting at the rate of about 10¼ per cent per week. Our present rate of increase (not percentage) would give us 11,000,000 bu in store at the opening of navigation. The grocery trade was again dull, with no appreciable change in values. Coffees continue firm with an upward tendency, while other goods may be quoted steady. Dry goods remain very quiet. The demand was mainly in the shape of mail orders, there being few buyers here in person. Prices remain firm. No new features were noted in the market for fish, dried fruits, and canned goods, trade continuing quiet at about former rates. Hay was dull at yesterday's quotations. Hides and leather remain firm. The oil trade was quiet, with prices generally firm. Pig iron, rags and metals, and tobacco were steady. Building materials remain quiet and unchanged. The lumber market was without special change; the demand is still very light, prices ruling the same as for the past eight weeks. Metals and tinners' stock were quiet and firm. Iron and steel were in moderate demand; bar iron is quotable at 4 6-10@5 rates. Nails were inactive and unchanged. The wool market was quiet and without quotable change. Broom corn was without new features; dealers continue to receive a fair amount of orders for the better grades, while common corn is plenty and moves very slowly. Hops are in moderate request and firm. Seeds were less active than yesterday, and the receipts were rather meagre; timothy was firm at $2.90@3.35, and clover at $5.00@5.10. Other seeds were dull and nominal. There was a very fair local inquiry for poultry to-day, and prices for choice stock ruled quite strong, owing to the light offerings. Game was in moderate request at about yesterday's prices. Eggs were in fair request at 28@29c. Apples were in liberal supply and fair local demand; other fruits were quiet and steady.

Highwines were quiet, and steady at yesterday's quotations, though reported dull in New York. Sales were limited to 100 brls at 89c per gallon. The market closed with firm holders at 89c.

Dressed hogs were dull, and about 15c per 100 lbs lower, with few buyers even at that decline, as the drop in live hogs took shippers out of the market. There was nothing done till near the close of 'Change, and a good many lots were left over. The ruling quotations were about $4.35 for choice heavy or mixed weights, and $4.40 for light. Sales were 110 head at $4.50; 81 at $4.40; 95 at $4.37½; 357 at $4.35; 125 at $4.25. Total, 769 head.

Provisions were active, but weak. The receipts of hogs at the Stock Yards were very large, and broke down prices there, which fact necessarily acted bearishly on 'Change, though products were really strong by comparison. They did not decline so much, in proportion, as the live animal. Indeed, many of the sales reported show but a shading of weakness, for the reason that a prominent packer acted the part of the early bird, going round to some of the brokers, and filling their orders before the situation was known to the general mass of operators. When the news of the decline in hogs was received on 'Change, there was a perceptible backwardness on the part of buyers; but, as the offerings of product were not large, the market ruled steady, though dull, at a decline of 20@25c per brl on pork, 5c per 100 lbs on lard, and about ⅛c per lb on meats, even green hams being easier, as the prospect is that the receipts of hogs will continue to be very large, at least through the remainder of this month. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $11.45@11.50; do seller February, $11.70@11.75; do seller March, $11.85@11.90; do seller April, $12.07½@12.10; prime mess, $10.50@10.75; extra prime, $8.75. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.05@7.10; do seller February, $7.15; do seller March, $7.35@7.37½; do seller April, $7.45@7.50. Sweet pickled hams, 7½@9c, and green hams at 7⅝@7⅞c for 15-lb averages, and 7⅛@7⅜c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3⅞c; do rough sides, 4⅞@5c; do short ribs, 5⅛c; do short clear, 5⅝@5⅞c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅞c for shoulders; 5⅝@5⅞c for short ribs, and 6c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 4c. English meats for delivery in January, 5⅝c for Cumberlands; 5⅝c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅛c for short clear; 8½@9c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5⅛c for shoulders, 7⅛c for clear ribs, 7⅛c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5⅛@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $11.50; 500 brls do seller February at $11.70; 1,500 brls do seller March at $12.00; 100 brls do at $11.87½; 100 brls do at $11.85; 1,000 brls do seller April at $12.10; 500 brls do at $12.07½; 2,000 tcs lard at $7.10; 1,000 tcs do seller February at $7.18¾; 350 tcs do at $7.12½; 500 tcs do seller March at $7.37½; 250 tcs do at $7.35; 100,000 lbs shoulders at 3⅞c; 50,000 lbs do seller first half February at 3⅝c; 50,000 lbs do seller March at 4c; 100,000 lbs green do at 3⅛c; 100,000 lbs at $3.40; 200,000 lbs green rough hides (country) at 5c; 40,000 lbs boxed short ribs, and 490 boxes do at 5⅛c; 1,000 boxes long clear, part seller March, at 5⅛c; 1,100 boxes short clear, part seller February, part seller March, at 6⅛c; 250 boxes do, cash, at $6.15; 3,250 boxes do at 6⅛c; 2,500 boxes long and short clear, part seller February, at 6c; 20,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 7⅝c; 60,000 lbs do (15½ lbs) at 7⅜c; 7,000 pcs and 100,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 7⅛c; 120,000 lbs do (17 lbs) at 7c; 60,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at 6⅞c.

Flour was more active, and steady at previous prices, though reported 6d per brl lower in Liverpool. But New York was quoted firm, and our stocks are light, while dealers insisted that there is no reason for a decline, as flour did not advance with wheat on the recent strengthening in that market. The order demand to-day was better than usual, while the local inquiry was lighter. Bran was easier. Sales were reported of 150 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 100 brls do at $8.75; 75 brls on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $6.75; 25 brls do (Sterling) at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.35; 170 brls at $6.25; 200 brls do (Marion) at $6.00; 800 brls do on private terms; 200 brls rye (Forest City) at $4.50; 10 brls buckwheat at $7.50. Total, 1,930 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $10.50; 10 tons middlings at $12.00; 10 tons screenings at $12.00, all on track. The following were closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.75@ 5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50@ 7.50
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.50
Buckwheat flour	7.75@ 8.00
Bran	10.50@11.00

Wheat was again active, in a small way, at a further decline of about ⅛@⅛c from yesterday's prices; the drop being principally due to a reported weakening in Liverpool on both flour and wheat. The receipts of wheat in Liverpool are very large, aggregating something like 1,250,000 bu in the past 9 days; and that market can scarcely be other than weak under such liberal arrivals, though the shortage in Great Britain is yet large. We stated a few days ago that the farmers of England are delivering their wheat as rapidly as possible, because the quality is so poor that they are afraid to keep it till warm weather. Hence the foreign receipts meet with a heavy home competition. New York was reported strong on choice, but dull on the ordinary grades. Seller February opened at $1.22⅛, declined to $1.21⅝, advanced to $1.21⅞, fell back to $1.21⅛, and closed firmer at $1.21⅝. Seller the month or cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.19¾@1.20¼, closing at $1.20¼. Seller March sold at $1.23½@1.24¼, closing at $1.24. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.26, with most holders asking higher figures. No. 3 spring closed at $1.07 in unspecified houses, and rejected do at 92½@93c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No 1 spring at $1.26; 2,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.20¼; 38,600 bu do at $1.20; 1,600 bu do at $1.19¾; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at 1.07½; 7,800 bu at $1.07; 11,600 bu do at $1.06¾; 1,200 bu do at $1.06½; 800 bu do rejected spring at 93c; 1,200 bu do at 92½c. Total, 67,200 bu.

Corn was again dull and steady at a further decline of ⅛c,—the rate at which the market has dropped daily for several days past. The receipts were larger, and there was no encouragement from other markets, and no shipping orders to any point, either on the seaboard or the interior of the Eastern States. Cash corn was offered a little more freely, as a consequence of larger receipts, but all the offerings were taken—by parties who bought to carry against options sold for next month. The summer options were steady. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 30⅜@30½c; seller February at 30⅝@30⅞c; seller March at 31⅛@31½c; seller April at 32@32½c; seller May at 36@36⅛c; and seller June at 37@37⅛c; all closing with buyers at the inside quotation. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 at 30½c; 10,000 bu do at 30 7-16c; 61,800 bu do at 30⅜c; 11,200 bu rejected at 28c; 400 bu ear at 34c on track. Total, 98,400 bu.

Oats were quiet and firm at about the same prices as yesterday. An attempt was made early to depress the market, but it was discontinued when New York was quoted strong. Seller the month sold at 25½@25⅝c; seller February at 25⅝@25⅞; and seller April at 26⅝@26⅞c, all closing firm. Seller March was normal at 26@26⅛c, and seller May at 29½@30c. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 at 25⅝c; 2,400 bu do at 25½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 21½c; 600 bu do at 21½c; 1,100 bu by sample (white) at 31c; 600 but do at 27c,—all on track. Total, 20,900 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at the ruling quotation of several days past. Sales were limited to 2,400 bu No. 2 at 57c. Rejected was quoted at 54c. Rye is quoted scarce; there is very little offering, as most holders anticipate better prices in the spring.

Barley was more active and strong, advancing ½c on No. 2 and 1½c on No. 3, with a demand considerably in excess of the supply. No. 1 opened at 66½c bid, and advanced to 67½c in ordinary houses. Seller February sold at 67½@69c, closing at 68½@69c. Seller March sold at 69½c. No. 3 closed firm at 57½c in ordinary houses, and 62c in Armour, Dole & Co.'s houses. Rejected was also strong. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 (A. D. & Co.) at 70c; 3,200 bu do at 67½c; 11,800 bu do at 67c; 800 bu No. 3 at 62c; 1,200 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 59c; 400 bu do at 57½c; 2,400 bu at 57c; 1,600 bu rejected at 46c; 400 bu do at 45½c; 2,000 bu do at 45c; 400 bu by sample (fancy) at $1.00; 400 bu do at 95c; 400 bu at 93c; 400 bu at 90c; 1,200 bu at 87c; 400 bu at 83c. 800 bu do at 80c; 400 bu at 77c; 800 bu do at 75c; 800 bu do at 72c; 400 bu at 70c. Total, 91,800 bu.

The following is the official statement of the stocks of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Jan. 11, '73.	Jan. 4, '73.	Jan. 13, '72.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 amber	....	....	1,230
No. 2 amber	....	....	....
No. 1 red	....	....	600
No. 2 red	....	....	2,055
No. 3 winter	1,635	1,635	1,445
No. 1 spring	3,375	3,399	32,588
No. 2 spring	926,861	832,570	1,294,019
No. 3 spring	293,002	274,316	59,933
No. 1 hard spring	2,742	2,088	7,472
No. 2 hard spring	7,106	6,777	36,588
Rejected spring	47,730	44,059	28,417
No grade spring	698	806	914
Total	1,283,149	1,145,650	1,466,321
CORN.			
Yellow	16,095	15,738	29,976
No. 1	57,307	48,934	61,443
No. 2	2,081,487	1,756,363	4,146,164
Rejected	47,804	43,635	163,506
No. 2 kiln dried	3,533	3,533	....
Rejected kiln dried	....	....	....
No grade	....	....	....
New No. 2	....	....	1,839
Total	2,206,226	1,868,253	4,415,928
OATS.			
No. 1	3,264	3,264	7,657
No. 2	838,492	834,338	866,089
Rejected	65,845	66,372	80,304
No grade	....	335	1,116
Total	957,601	904,299	975,666
RYE.			
No. 1	5,173	5,538	55,463
No. 2	221,047	208,424	229,934
Rejected	3,711	1,982	7,956
Total	229,931	215,944	293,583
BARLEY.			
No. 2	258,223	240,363	439,402
No. 3	65,346	72,018	106,481
Rejected	14,643	24,811	9,216
No grade	....	....	....
Total	341,212	337,192	555,009

Total, 5,018,119 bu. These figures show an increase during the past week of 117,499 bu wheat; 337,973 bu corn; 53,302 bu oats; 13,967 bu rye, and 4,020 bu barley. Total increase, 526,761 bu.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, and frozen in on the New York canals, Jan. 4, 1873, and the comparative stocks at the other undermentioned periods, were as follows:

	1873.* Jan. 4.	1872. Dec. 28.	1872. Jan. 6.	1871. Jan. 7.
Wheat, bu	5,658,257	6,248,673	10,844,473	10,623,854
Corn, bu	9,394,519	9,395,398	8,399,627	2,379,896
Oats, bu	3,504,719	3,414,084	6,460,217	3,477,893
Barley, bu	2,215,562	2,863,865	2,054,334	1,873,837
Total	20,773,057	22,122,020	27,698,651	18,355,480

*The amount afloat in New York, in canal-boats, and barges not included.

The visible supply of flour, including stocks at the undermentioned places, Dec. 31 for four years, compared:

At	1869. brls.	1870. brls.	1871. brls.	1872. brls.
New York	443,478	538,147	428,584	342,817
Buffalo	30,000	28,600	32,500	10,000
Boston	240,000	250,000	265,000	225,000
Philadelphia	101,100	116,330	90,354	94,608
Baltimore	105,000	140,000	98,500	70,000
Chicago	56,961	73,835	32,700	25,582
Cincinnati	25,800	30,600	26,000	20,800
St. Louis	68,231	83,126	161,683	129,893
Milwaukee	38,950	36,150	24,575	28,056
Montreal	69,306	114,397	76,065	38,153
Toronto	9,875	5,864	5,314	6,020
Oswego	32,780	35,700	38,500	*20,800
Detroit	37,650	16,200	26,315	*18,500
Toledo	3,300	5,700	6,260	*4,350
Total	1,257,521	1,450,103	1,302,840	1,034,279

The decrease in the aggregate stocks of flour this year, as compared with last, is 268,561 brls, equal to 1,342,805 bu wheat.

The stocks of wheat and maize at the ten principal importing ports of the United Kingdom, on the 31st of December, for five years, from 1867 to 1871, inclusive, were:

	Flour, sks. 280 lbs.	Flour, brls. 196 lbs.	Wheat, qrs.	Maize, qrs.
1871	207,761	261,503	1,718,024	271,883
1870	168,194	263,037	1,779,602	224,196
1869	156,160	336,538	2,024,567	324,741
1868	118,113	82,179	761,593	102,180
1867	120,874	280,833	969,419	83,654

The stocks Dec. 31, 1872, in Liverpool and London were:

	Flour, sks.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Maize, bu.
Liverpool	23,000	36,000	381,000	333,000
London	....	....	280,000	60,000
Total, Dec. 31, '72	23,000	36,000	661,000	393,000
Total, Dec. 31, '71	132,154	154,711	926,481	167,491

*No report.

Imports into France; also exports of flour and grain from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, in 1872, and for the years 1871, 1870, and 1869:

IMPORTS.	1872. 10 mos.	1871. year.	1870. year.	1869. year.
Flour, sks., 280 lbs	64,725	544,409	300,378	29,210
Wheat, qrs., 496 lbs	2608,177	4710,043	2757,244	1990,461
Maize, qrs., 480 lbs	88,054	131,438	414,573	263,595
Oats, qrs., 320 lbs	233,716	2191,900	1406,642	309,493
Barley, qrs., 400 lbs	122,400	493,448	380,101	152,051
Rye, qrs., 480 lbs	4,643	26,831	12,905	19,799
EXPORTS.				
Flour, sks., 280 lbs	797,194*	213,728	832,520	1560,377
Wheat, qrs., 496 lbs	1329,343	286,990	312,589	481,374
Corn, qrs., 480 lbs	46,104	30,259	109,294	62,937
Oats, qrs., 320 lbs	333,524	193,636	105,655	93,438
Barley, qrs., 400 lbs	1848,388	399,919	221,641	605,768
Rye, qrs., 480 lbs	381,278	247,426	219,154	491,431

*Exports only to Sept. 30, there being no exports of flour given for October, which is probably an omission.

Receipts of flour and grain at New York for the last four years ended Dec. 31:

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
Flour, brls	2,534,985	3,576,058	4,120,941	3,887,539
Wheat, bu	16,193,153	26,763,967	22,913,743	22,952,200
Corn, bu	40,765,307	26,849,918	9,220,340	10,681,340
Oats, bu	12,893,977	12,436,260	9,691,938	8,772,608
Barley, bu	3,661,941	2,926,223	3,067,228	3,624,648
Rye, bu	492,428	1,063,033	563,164	355,466
Peas, bu	182,592	103,884	223,649	116,974
Malt, bu	1,062,051	793,046	1,053,597	473,988
Tot. grain, bu	74,593,444	70,958,329	48,514,276	46,846,291
Fl'r to wheat, bu	14,924,925	17,880,340	20,604,705	17,687,695
Gr'nd total, bu	89,878,369	88,836,669	69,118,981	64,533,986

Receipts of flour and grain at Boston for four years:

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
Flour, brls	1,594,884	1,539,843	1,556,579	1,479,975
R. Fl. & O. M'l	9,588	9,927	....	....
Cornmeal, brls	91,538	58,348	18,266	35,449
Wheat, bu	402,126	492,429	213,471	369,059
Corn, bu	5,000,755	3,614,729	2,429,942	2,343,840
Oats, bu	2,725,641	2,416,273	2,166,603	1,400,412
Barley, bu	539,938	493,360	390,514	316,871
Rye, bu	13,989	36,364	31,480	32,992
Tot. grain, bu	8,774,849	7,563,684	5,235,019	4,463,174
Fl. & m'l to bu	8,480,050	8,040,590	7,854,225	7,577,085
Gr'nd total, bu	13,951,899	15,604,174	13,089,236	12,040,259

Grain Trade of Philadelphia—Receipts for four years:

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
Flour, brls	987,450	950,065	909,447	876,550
Rye flour, brls	....	....	45,680	41,620
Cornmeal, brls	....	....	61,300	50,318
Wheat, bu	4,160,800	3,901,670	3,294,200	2,984,600
Corn, bu	8,137,380	6,160,300	3,080,250	3,240,140
Oats, bu	5,830,400	4,103,400	2,360,543	2,660,670
Barley, bu	730,380	816,200	775,250	580,340
Rye, bu	320,940	370,530	720,323	951,488
Total gr'in, bu	19,179,900	15,352,900	10,231,276	10,417,135
Fl'r&m'l to bu	4,937,250	4,750,325	5,382,435	4,842,490
Gr'nd total, bu	24,117,150	20,103,225	15,613,711	15,259,625

Receipts of flour and grain at Buffalo for the last four years:

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.*
Flour, brls	2,008,568	2,079,705	2,905,787	1,598,487
Wheat, bu	15,552,680	24,252,485	21,584,716	19,923,546
Corn, bu	48,759,609	36,585,756	14,101,333	11,649,409
Oats, bu	13,532,258	14,885,830	9,240,306	5,480,347
Barley, bu	3,544,882	1,981,676	3,080,264	651,339
Rye, bu	360,658	1,170,125	814,951	126,093
Peas, bu	57,679	56,302	47,850	42,034
Malt, bu	5,454	32,887	5,572	1,800
Tot. grain, bu	81,813,220	78,965,061	48,872,001	37,089,763
Fl'r to wh't, bu	10,042,849	13,398,525	14,528,935	7,992,435
Gr'nd total, bu	91,856,069	92,363,586	63,400,936	45,081,197

* Receipts by Lake Shore not included in '69, but were included in '70, '71, and '72.

Receipts of flour and grain at Oswego for the last four years:

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
Flour, brls	110	1,550	5,752	3,522
Wheat, bu	4,153,439	6,768,352	6,750,412	7,789,679
Corn, bu	1,921,901	3,416,765	940,434	1,818,170
Oats, bu	89,802	124,800	427,684	62,334
Barley, bu	2,791,038	2,472,288	3,545,571	3,799,747
Rye, bu	81,773	304,303	310,107	334,002
Peas, bu	36,367	131,807	170,480	175,023
Total grain, bu	9,074,319	14,218,315	12,244,688	13,378,972
Fl'r to wh't, bu	550	7,750	28,760	17,610
Grand total, bu	9,074,869	14,226,065	12,273,448	13,396,582

LUMBER.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* gives the following aggregate of returns received from all the lumber manufacturers in the Saginaw Valley, except about one dozen:

	Feet.
Lumber manufactured in 1872	579,813,823
Lath manufactured in 1872	65,578,450
Shingles manufactured in 1872	72,207,000
Lumber at mills, sold and unsold	125,287,108
Logs in mill-booms, etc	27,558,296
Logs hung up over the season	370,848,000
Logs proposed to be put in this winter	413,500,000
	Brls.
Salt produced in 1872	724,481
Now on hand (estimated)	25,000

The amount of lumber cut exceeds that of 1871 by from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 feet. Had there been no strike in July the amount of the season's work would have footed up 75,000,000 more. The report on lath is about the same as for the previous year, while there appears to be quite a falling off in the manufacture of shingles. Of the amount of lumber at the mills, reports show that about 20,000,000 are sold, and of the balance, from 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 will be shipped to yards owned by manufacturers, thus leaving from 60,000,000 to 65,000,000 on the market.

IRON.

Edward Samuel, of Philadelphia, furnishes the following as the prices of No. 1 American pig iron in that market for the months named:

	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1869	$41.75	$40.80	$40.50	$37.60
1870	33.95	32.50	32.69	30.80
1871	34.75	35.50	37.00	37.50
1872	43.50	50.25	53.00	45.00

In September, 1872, the price had advanced about $16 per ton above the opening figure in January, and at present writing it has receded to $45, a decrease of some $8 per ton. At present the market is firm, but with a wide difference in the views of buyers and sellers, preventing business to any extent being done. The general impression seems to prevail, that the market has touched its lowest point for some months to come, and there is a disposition on the part of buyers to make their purchases for the first quarter of the coming year. The high prices have stimulated the production of pig metal, and we hear of about fifty new furnaces completed, or in the course of erection. As it is fair to average these furnaces each, as producing 10,000 tons per annum, this would be equivalent to about 25 per cent increase on the product of 1871. We think, however, that the full effect will not be felt this year, and that the product will be about 2,250,000 tons, an increase of 10½ per cent on last year.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and easier. No. 2 spring was nominal at $1.20¼ seller the month, and sold at $1.21⅜@1.21⅝ seller February, the latter closing at $1.21⅝. Corn was quiet and steady at 30⅜c seller the month and 30⅝c seller February. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate demand, and steady, at $1.78@1.83 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS—Choice grades of beans are in demand, and firm. Other grades are unchanged. We quote: Navies at $2.50@2.60; fair to prime, $2.00@2.35; common to medium, $1.25@1.75.

BUTTER—The butter market has ruled more quiet during the past week, and easier. While the demand has fallen off, the receipts have increased, and prices are sensibly lower for all descriptions. Choice qualities are not very plenty, and in such a further decline is not looked for at present, but low grades are still tending downward. Shippers and local buyers were to-day operating to a fair extent at the annexed range of prices: Good to choice roll, 18@21c; strictly choice dairy packed, 24@26c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Prices range the same as on the date of our last weekly review, the market remaining firm for all goods in the list, but specially so for grain bags. Stocks, though not large, are in good working order, and more than equal present requirements. We quote: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewistown, 34c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BROOM CORN—There is no change in the market. The better grades continue in fair demand and light supply. The common qualities are in liberal stock, and very dull. Prices are as follows: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7c ⅌ lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand is very light, being restricted to small lots for current wants. Prices remain without material change. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (brls) $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), 11.00@15.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00 del.; Milwaukee, $33.00 del.; Racine, $30.00 del.; Hinsdale, $25.00 del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CANNED GOODS—Some little improvement is reported in the demand for goods in this line, and a better firmer feeling seems to prevail. Prices have undergone no quotable change, though in tomatoes, corn, and one or two other articles of which stocks are light the tendency is rather to advance. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.05
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.75
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.25@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.35
Oysters, 1 lb	1.30@ 1.50

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.00@11.00
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	5.75@ 6.25
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.00@ 9.00
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.00@ 5.50
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.00@ 8.00
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.00@ 5.00
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@ 3.50

CHEESE—Some slight improvement in the demand is noticeable, and, as prices at the East are quoted a shade higher, there is a somewhat firmer feeling here. Should the demand continue to improve, a higher range of prices will probably be established for really fine goods, as the supply of such is small. Following are the quotations: New York factory, 13@14c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—In this market the past week has developed no new features. The market remains exceedingly firm both for hard and soft coals, as stocks are extremely light all around. We quote: Lehigh lump, $13.00; Lehigh prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00@10.50; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—The demand for packers' goods is fair, with ample offerings. Other descriptions are quiet and steady. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.35; lard tierces, $1.75@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25.00 per m; bucked staves, $27.00@31.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7@8c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 ⅌ m.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Continue in moderate request. Prices rule steady, as follows:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.45 @	1.50
Acid, oxalic, lb	37 @	40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	65 @	70
Ammonia, carb., lb	25 @	30
Asafoetida, lb	.... @	1.25
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50 @	1.55
Beans, Torqua, lb	1.30 @	1.35
Borax, ref., lb	38 @	43
Blue-vitriol, lb	15 @	18
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz		4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.35 @	1.40
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45 @	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90 @	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.40 @	1.50
Glycerine, 1lb bulk, lb	35 @	40
Gum Arabic, picked	50 @	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28 @	30
Gum camphor, lb	45 @	48
Gum opium, lb	8.50 @	8.75
Gum shellac, lb	58 @	63
Glue, white, lb	45 @	50
Iodine, lb	11.50 @	12.50
Lye, conc, case	8.25 @	....
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.50 @	5.75
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.25 @	1.50
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	@	6.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	65 @	70
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85 @	....
Potassium, iod., lb	8.25 @	8.50
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00 @	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60 @	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.50 @	1.60
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.00 @	2.25
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50 @	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½ @	6
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.10 @	1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14 @	
Sulphur, lb	5 @	

EGGS—Were in fair local demand for the season. Fresh are quotable at 28@30c, the latter for choice lots. Sales include 1,100 doz at 29c; 400 doz at 28c; 500 doz pickled at 22@24c; 10 brls do at 21c.

FEATHERS—There is a moderate inquiry for prime feathers, with an adequate supply on hand. We again quote: Prime live geese at 65@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@55c.

FISH—An advance of 25c per ½ brl was established in prices of whitefish and trout, early in the week, with which exceptions the quotations of a week ago remain unchanged. Trade is steadily improving, and the general market is working firmer. Stocks are in good condition, if we except fat mackerel, the supply of which continues light. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade continues slack, though, in comparison with the preceding two or three weeks, some improvement is noticeable. In the meantime prices for most goods in the list remain steady and uniform. The following quotations are furnished: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9¼@10c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; blackberries, new, 10½@12c; raspberries, 43@45c, pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@24c; peaches, halves, 5@6½c; do mixed, 5¼@6c; Zante currants, 1872, 8¼@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western 5¼@6c; Michigan, 6¼@7½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 20@21c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 10@12c; African peanuts, 6¼@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

FURS—Are in very fair demand. The receipts continue light. Prices remain without particular change, as follows: Extra otter, $8.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $4.00; No. 3 do, $2.00@3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $6.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No. 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50@3.00; No. 1 do, $1.50@2.00; No. 2 do, 75c; No. 3 do, 50c; No. 4 do, 10c; cross fox, $1.00@3.00; red do, 25c@$1.50; grey do, 10@75c; kit do, 10@50c; silver do, $10.00@40.00; timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.00@3.00; lynx, 75c@$2.00; wild cat, 20@35c; skunk, 10@75c; badger, 10@50c; bear, $3.00@10.00; muskrat, fall, 10@18c; kitten, 4@8c; opossum, 5@15c; do cased, 20c; raccoon, 5@60c; deer skin, raw, per lb, 20@36c; do dressed, 75c@$1.30; beaver, ⅌ lb, $1.00@1.50.

GAME—Was in moderate demand. Quail are a trifle firmer, but other descriptions remain about the same as yesterday. Sales include 150 doz prairie chickens at $3.00; 12 doz do drawn at $2.50; 14 doz partridges at $3.00; 20 doz quail at $1.15; 40 doz at $1.10; 125 doz do at $1.12½; 50 doz at $1.00@1.05; 10 turkeys at 15c; 40 doz rabbits at 50@75c; 3 carcasses venison at 7c; 3 antelope saddles at 15c; 5 buffalo hams at 7c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are selling quite readily in small lots from store. The receipts have been liberal for a day or so past. Prices are unchanged. Other fruits are in moderate request. We quote: Apples at $3.00@4.00 per brl from store; $3.00@3.25 in car lots; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@7.50; California pears at $4.00@4.50; lemons at $6.00@7.00 per box; Messina, $8.00; oranges, Valencia, at $12.00@12.50 per case; Louisiana do, $12.00 per brl; Malaga grapes at $7.00@8.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—Business in this department has been quiet, almost to dullness. Orders, though more numerous than during last week or the preceding one, came in very sparingly, and, as for some time past, were mainly restricted to small parcels, just to supply immediate wants. The continued quiet has not as yet resulted in any material "softening" of prices, but it has operated to prevent that advance in coffees and some other lines of goods which for a fortnight past has seemed imminent. Sugar and soaps continue easy, with which exceptions the quoted prices are fully sustained.

BI-CARB SODA—7¼@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24@25c; fancy Rio, 23¼@23½c; choice do, 23@23¼c; prime Rio, 22¼@22½c; good do, 21½@21¾c; common do, 20@20½c; Singapore, 23@23½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 23¼@24c; do, prime, 23@23½c; Maracaibo, 22¼@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20¼@21c; Stearine, 15½@16¼c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 8¼@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13¼@13½c; A, standard, 12½@12⅝c; do No. 2, 12⅛@12½c; B, 12¼@12½c; extra C, 12@12¼c; C, No. 2, 11¾@12c; yellow C, 11½@11¾c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10¾@11c; fair do, 10¼@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11½c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11½c; do prime, 10¾@11c; do fair, 10@10½c; do common, 9¼@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 73@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 63@65c; Porto Rica molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The movement in this staple is still limited by the continued scarcity of cars, and prices have not been subjected to any material fluctuations. Receipts have been moderate, but more than equal to the demand, which is principally of a local character. Wholesale dealers are paying the following,—cars to contain 18,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Toward the close of the week there was less activity in this market, neither local nor outside buyers seeming to take hold as freely, but the receipts have not proved excessive, and former quotations have been well sustained. Following are the current rates: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9½@10c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@9c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—There is no particular change. The demand is moderate, and the market firm. We quote: Prime to choice Western hops at 42@52c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 40@55c; English, 50@55c; Belgian, 45@50c. We take the following from the circular of Emmet Wells: "The total imports into New York for the season now reach 12,250 pockets, equaling nearly 15,000 bales, American weight. It is believed that we shall yet require 25,000 bales to carry us through the season. Should this prove to be the case, there is little or no danger of a decline either here or in Europe. The London and German markets have steadily advanced since the beginning of the season; the heavy shipments from there to America probably being the direct cause of the advance. Germany is known to be short of supplies, and no more hops can come here from that quarter except at fabulous prices. Belgium and France may send us a few hundred bales, but those countries are also short, and prices there are advancing. England, therefore, is the only source from which we can look for supplies to meet our deficiency. Our brewers seem to take it very easy; but few of them carry stocks sufficient to last till the 1st of April, while a large majority are buying from hand to mouth. It is the easiest thing in the world to sell good hops now and get full quotation prices, while three months ago, when 25 to 30c were the ruling figures, it was difficult to effect sales."

HONEY—Was in light request. The supply of choice comb is light, but strained is plenty and dull. We quote: Choice white comb at 25@30c; medium grades at 20@25c; inferior and strained honey at 12½@18c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade continues slack, although about up to the average at this season. Flat iron is no quoted at 4 6-10@5c, and sheet iron at 6⅞@7½c. With these exceptions prices remain the same. We quote:

Flat iron	4 6-10@ 5	rates
Heavy bands	5 6-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Light bands	6 @ 6 2-10	rates
Hoops	5 5-10@ 6 8-10	rates
Rounds and square	5 @ 5 8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5 @ 5 8-10	rates
Ovals	5 6-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5 6-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 7	rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	6⅞ @ 7½	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20c	⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11½ @12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	17 @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11½ @12½c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—The leather trade continues inactive, with values nominally unchanged, though French calf and certain descriptions of domestic stock are held at higher figures than on the date of our last review. The different grades of French stock were some time since advanced 10@15 per cent in New York, and as soon as trade revives a corresponding advance may be looked for here. We quote:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 36
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	1.00@ 1.15
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—Business at the yards is still very light, although dealers report rather more inquiry for the common grades of lumber. Hardwood remains quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@32.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A ⅌ m	3.50@3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.75@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in, grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were quiet and firm. Prices range as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were quiet and unchanged. Rates are as follows: 10d, per keg, $5.75 rates; 8d, do, $6.00; 6d, do, $6.25; 4d do, $6.50; 3d do, $7.25; 3d do, fine, $8.50; 2d do, $9.00; clinch, $8.00. 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and pitch have declined 50c per brl, owing to a decline East. Aside from this there was no change. Trade is very quiet. We quote:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18 @	19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16 @	17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20 @	23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @	23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17 @	19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @	6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00 @	7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00 @	7.00

OILS—If we except a decline of 1c in lard oil, and a slight reduction in carbon, there have been no changes in prices of oils during the past week. The demand is still light, but is perhaps as active as is usual at this season of the year, and at the quotations now prevalent the general feeling is one of firmness. Carbon, 24½@25c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80@85c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70@72c; naphtha, 63° gravity, 25c; naphtha common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—No increase in the demand is perceptible, and prices remain nominally unchanged. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	22.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PIG IRON—The pig iron trade is steadily improving in activity, and the quotations given below are being adhered to with a fair degree of firmness:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	@ 64.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	@ 63.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	@ 63.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	@ 62.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	@ 60.00
No. 2 Lake Superior	@ 59.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	@ 62.00
No. 1 Missouri charcoal	@ 60.00
No 1 Chicago stone coal	@ 59.00

RAGS AND METALS—Are in steady fair request, and command the following prices: Mixed cotton rags, 3½c; country do, 3@3¼c; mixed wool do, 1½@1¾c; mixed rope, 4@4½c; mixed copper, 23@24c; brass, 14@16c; heavy lead, 5½c; tea lead, 3½c; zinc, 4c; machinery castings, etc., 1½c; stove plate, 1½c; No. 1 wrought iron, 1¼@1½c.

POULTRY—Was in fair demand and firm; the offerings of choice being light. Turkeys are quotable at 10@12½c; chickens at $2.50@3.50; geese at $7.00@9.00. Sales include 2,200 lbs choice turkeys at 12½c; 1,200 lbs do at 12c; 500 lbs do at 11c; 400 lbs at 10c; 20 doz choice chickens at $3.50@4.00; 55 doz do fair at $3.00@3.25; 12 doz at $2.50; 4 doz geese at $7.00@9.50.

POTATOES—A fair local inquiry exists for small lots, from store. Prices range from 75@85c.

SEEDS—There was only a moderate amount of trading in timothy and clover seeds to-day, prices ruling about the same. The offerings were rather light. Timothy remains firm at $2.90@3.35, and clover at $5.00@5.10 for good to prime. Mammoth at $5.40@5.70. Flax was nominal at $1.65@1.70. Hungarian at 80@85c. Sales were reported of 20 sacks prime timothy at $3.35; 25 sacks good at $3.20; 5 do fair at $3.15; 9 sacks common at $2.90; 16 bags prime clover at $5.10; 13 bags good at $5.00; 8 bags mammoth at $5.60.

SALT—Was in moderate demand and firm. We again quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; do, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in light request. The following are the prices current:

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25
DOORS—TWO PANEL.		
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

TEAS—Are moving on a liberal scale, and the market exhibits a firm tone. Following are the prices current: Hyson, common to fair, 50@65c; good, 65@75c; choice extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.30; extra, $1.35@1.38; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.60.

TOBACCO—Remains steady and firm as previously quoted:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@85c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Is in light request, and remains firm at the annexed quotations: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There has been a moderate inquiry for wool the past week; but the market is generally quiet. A firmness in some grades is noticeable, owing to a similar condition of the market at the East. We again quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	[illegible]
Tub, washed, fair to do	[illegible]
Common dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, XX, light	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, X, light	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, medium light	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, XAXX, in good condition	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, XAXX, dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	[illegible]
Super, pulled	[illegible]
Extra, pulled	[illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Are active and firm. We quote:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	[illegible]
New York	.65	1.30	65	[illegible]
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	.60	1.20	60	[illegible]
Washington, D. C.	.68	1.36	68	[illegible]
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	[illegible]
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	[illegible]
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	[illegible]
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	[illegible]
Norfolk, Va.	.69	2.36	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington, N. C.	.85	1.59	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,726	31,547	[illegible]
Tuesday	3,000	47,000	[illegible]
Total	6,726	78,547	[illegible]
Same time last week	3,257	45,973	[illegible]
Week before last	4,881	25,251	[illegible]

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,501	6,249	[illegible]

The receipts of stock to-day reached [illegible] *hundred cars*, or some three hundred cars more than ever before received in one day. The receipts of hogs were estimated at 47,000—a good *week's* supply for any other market than this. The lack of transportation facilities materially interfered with the Eastward movement of stock; but this evil bids fair to be speedily remedied. Mr. McCulloch, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, to-day telegraphed Nelson Morris that arrangements had been made by which there would hereafter be an ample supply. This being the case, increased activity and better prices may be expected to prevail to-morrow.

CATTLE—Trading in this department of the live stock market was extremely slow, and prices were, in some instances, lower than yesterday. Shippers were out in full force, and, stimulated by the reported advance of ½@1c in the Eastern markets, were anxious to invest, but their movements were curtailed by the lack of cars, and in the market for shipping cattle only a small amount of trading was done. The few sales reported would indicate a slight decline from previous rates, but as holders generally refused to dispose of their stock at any material reduction, values must be considered nominally unchanged. There is now a good margin for shippers to work upon, and, with a better supply of cars, increased activity may reasonably be looked for. Receipts were again liberal, but, had the facilities for moving the stock out been ample, all would, no doubt, have found buyers, and at satisfactory prices. The quality of the offerings was good, though scarcely up to the average of last week, there being a noticeable increase in the supply of cows and rough half-fat steers. Sales were effected at a range of $2.50@6.25 for poor cows, bulls, stags, and scrawny steers to extra shipping beeves. There were very few sales at the extremes, however, the larger portion changing hands within the range of $4.00@5.75. Butchers operated on a liberal scale, and several sales were also reported in favor of feeders, the former paying $3.00@4.50, and the latter $3.25@4.00. Calves sold at $3.75@5.75, and milch cows at $20.00@45.00 per head. The market closed quiet and steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	[illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	[illegible]
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	[illegible]
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	[illegible]
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	[illegible]
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
33 fair steers	1,183	[illegible]
10 good steers	1,303	[illegible]
81 Texas steers	1,146	[illegible]
17 good steers	1,357	[illegible]
17 good steers	1,345	[illegible]
35 Texas steers	1,309	[illegible]
31 Texas steers	1,101	[illegible]
17 rough steers	1,225	[illegible]
19 good steers	1,423	[illegible]
32 good steers	1,348	[illegible]
26 stockers	954	[illegible]
14 butchers' stock	840	[illegible]
16 extra steers	1,353	[illegible]
28 choice steers	1,386	[illegible]
19 choice steers	1,345	[illegible]
47 good steers	1,318	[illegible]
20 butchers' stock	1,009	[illegible]
33 good steers	1,232	[illegible]
28 choice steers	1,394	[illegible]
16 good steers	1,220	[illegible]
12 good steers	1,263	[illegible]
36 medium steers	1,223	[illegible]
20 medium steers	1,333	[illegible]
22 medium steers	1,260	[illegible]
32 medium steers	1,289	[illegible]
90 Texas steers	1,051	[illegible]

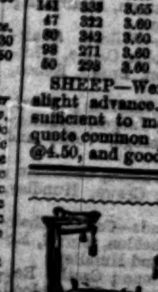
HOGS—The arrivals were estimated at 47,000, a number larger by some 6,000 than ever before yarded in one day. The effect of this enormous supply was visible in a further depreciation in values of 15@20c per 100 lbs, the market falling to $3.50@3.75, a decline of 25@35c since Saturday. Opening sales were effected at about 10c "off," or at $3.60@3.85, but before noon they had settled another 10c, and although at the reduction trading remained brisk, the market closed without any part of the decline having been recovered. Innumerable telegrams were to-day sent out by commission men to all parts of the West, advising drovers to keep back their hogs until the present large surplus is disposed of. Diminished receipts will probably follow this wholesale advice, and the opinion seemed to be entertained by many that prices will not go lower. Sales were effected at an extreme range of $3.40@3.87½, though the great bulk of the transactions were at $3.60@3.70. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
33	350	$3.75	35	271	$3.65	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	311	3.75	91	323	3.75	157	[illegible]	[illegible]
53	292	3.65	30	239	3.75	134	[illegible]	[illegible]
102	308	3.65	26	175	3.70	273	[illegible]	[illegible]
96	284	3.60	50	338	3.65	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
90	277	3.60	151	259	3.55	86	[illegible]	[illegible]
151	259	3.55	55	200	3.75	48	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	273	3.60	49	288	3.67½	75	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	288	3.60	27	214	3.85	64	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	361	3.40	99	326	3.75	57	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	295	3.60	146	309	3.65	244	[illegible]	[illegible]
81	283	3.65	39	407	3.70	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
90	300	3.60	44	345	3.65	49	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	344	3.65	41	273	3.80	62	[illegible]	[illegible]
101	281	3.60	63	229	3.65	42	[illegible]	[illegible]
52	297	3.65	52	321	3.65	71	[illegible]	[illegible]
41	302	3.65	94	319	3.70	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
90	293	3.65	58	325	3.60	68	[illegible]	[illegible]
141	333	3.65	52	306	3.70	55	[illegible]	[illegible]
47	322	3.60	103	317	3.65	86	[illegible]	[illegible]
80	342	3.60	104	247	3.60	53	[illegible]	[illegible]
98	271	3.60	60	292	3.60	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	298	3.60	46	288	3.55			

SHEEP—Were in good demand, and sold at a slight advance. The supply was light, and not sufficient to meet the wants of the trade. We quote common at $3.50@3.75; medium at $4.00@4.50, and good to choice at $4.75@5.50.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
[illegible] WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

JEFFERSON CITY.

The Missouri Legislature---Governor Woodson.

The State Horticultural Society's Annual Meeting---The Fruit-Growing Interest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Jan. 11, 1873.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

betokens considerable character, intelligence, and honesty of purpose. Thus far there has been no opportunity for an indication of any very brilliant forensic talent. As to leaderships in either House, there is always some lawyer from St. Louis or Kansas City that lays claim to the same; but hitherto the opportunity to show off has been lacking. There are very few of the old Representatives present,—not over ten or twelve, I believe. About every second bill introduced thus far has been referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform; and there is great concern lest, some fine morning, the people of the State of Missouri should wake up with the information sounding in their ears that the State is out of debt, and that the Sheriffs and Tax-Gatherers have been abolished forever.

GOVERNOR SILAS WOODSON,

the present Executive of the State of Missouri, is of Kentucky blood, a person of medium build as to height and size, apparently about 50 years of age, clean-shaven all around, and, seen from a distance, while reading his inaugural address, in general contour somewhat resembles Senator Trumbull, of Illinois. Everybody says that, if he shall carry out, at least in a good degree, the measures and reforms recommended in his inaugural, both his political friends and opponents will be very agreeably disappointed. They do not at all question the Governor's intentions, but some do question the disposition of the Legislature to carry out the reforms indicated.

THE GOVERNOR'S FIRST RECEPTION

came off on Wednesday evening. The new Mansion, as it is generally called, is very attractive in its interior arrangements. Two large parlors and an ante-room are on the right. In the middle one stood the Governor; on his left, his wife; and on her left, Mrs. Shannon, while receiving. It is customary here to issue no cards, and every one is free to come and to go at a public reception; to be introduced, or to let it alone. On this occasion, all the rooms were crowded with charming young ladies, Senators and Representatives, officials, citizens of Jefferson generally, and quite a sprinkling of strangers. Dancing commenced about 3 o'clock, and lasted till "the wee sma' hours." Formerly refreshments were furnished, and it is said that some low-bred people from the three adjoining counties used to "go through" the eatables and drinkables. This custom is abolished.

THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society has just closed, and the many readers of THE TRIBUNE directly interested in horticulture and agriculture will certainly be pleased to learn something of what their Missouri brethren are doing in this field of industry. To start out with, allow me to state that, while the attendance of old and regular members was good, that of the citizens of this place and vicinity was small indeed, and the Society were not vouchsafed the light of the countenance of a single lady.

Judge Krekel, of the United States District Court,—himself, like most of his brethren of the ermine, an enthusiastic horticulturist,—welcomed the Society to Jefferson City, and embraced the occasion to refer to the happy geographical location of Missouri as a fruit-growing State, and the great undeveloped wealth of the State, especially with reference to the cultivation of fruits. He complimented the members on their disinterested labors of love in striving to disseminate information regarding the best manner of cultivation and the best varieties of fruits.

The Acting Chairman, in his response, referred to the fact that Jefferson City was the birthplace of this Society, and accounted for the paucity of members from the fact that, with most farmers and fruit-growers, money was scarce. He claimed that we had raised too much and too inferior fruit, and that, in order to make it pay, we must raise the best, and put it on the market in the best shape; if we were to do this, fruit-growing would pay.

The reports from *Ad Interim* and District Committees generally indicate that fruit, especially apples and peaches, have been very abundant in all parts of the State, but that peaches generally had been small. The sinking of the mercury to 24 degrees below zero during December last, killed all the peach and many of the buds of the cherry, so that there is little prospect for those desirable fruits for the coming summer.

The reports also indicate that, where the social feature has been adopted by the Local Horticultural Societies, they flourish; otherwise the attendance is small. Some of the Local Societies devote the surplus cash received from Summer Fairs in the purchase of books for their respective libraries,—showing a commendable thirst for knowledge, calculated to advance their material prosperity.

In this connection, I cannot omit noticing the deep interest with which many members are watching the Agricultural College of Missouri, now going through "the grinding process;" O that Pharr "to help us, fight these battles!" The Society has a Standing Committee on the Agricultural College, but unfortunately they lacked the means and the opportunity to visit the institution in the year past; but another has been appointed, and we hope to get at reliable data and facts of what is actually being accomplished at Columbia to furnish "class education." It would be a favorable omen if President Rood should be known to have a three days' interview with President Welch, of Iowa; Professor Manly Miles, of Michigan; and President Denison, of the Kansas Agricultural College; or, better still, if he should visit the respective institutions over which these gentlemen preside. It may seem somewhat remarkable that this Society should have existed fourteen years without being incorporated; but so it is. Steps have now been taken to secure this end.

Until the year 1872, the Missouri State Horticultural Society had never received any money at all from the State. That year the Society received $1,000,—an appropriation which was vetoed by its advocates to be annual, but which the interpreters of the law construe differently, and claim that it was only for one year. The friendly contest, which has sometimes factiously been called "the War of Fruits," now going on between Missouri and Kansas, and the immense immigration which has given the latter State, within the last two years, an increase of voters of 40,000,—or, equivalent to a population of 200,000,—and which is justly attributed to the efforts of the Kansas Horticultural Society, by making exhibitions of fruits at Philadelphia, in 1869; at Richmond, Va., in 1871; at Boston, New York, San Francisco, and elsewhere, in 1872,—have aroused the State pride of Missouri, and this Horticultural Society have raised a Committee to collect, and select, and exhibit the fruits, vines, &c., of the State, at Boston, in September next, before the National Pomological Society. They there expect to meet their horticultural brethren of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and other States, and to place their fruit-wealth in juxtaposition, so that the universal Yankee notion and "the rest of mankind" may get a glimpse at least of the dainties upon which the Western feed.

The tables at this meeting were loaded with the finest of winter apples,—among them the new variety, "Clayton," introduced by a brother of Major Ragan, and originated (if my memory serves) in Indiana,—a very superior and long-keeping variety.

The utmost harmony characterized this meeting. The next annual meeting will be held at Hannibal.

THE PATERNAL GOVERNMENT THEORY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The advocates of the proposition that the people are too much governed have been somewhat repressed since the War,—the policy of compelling citizens to be wise and good having gained the ascendency from the necessity of its adoption during the Rebellion. But the great question is coming up again under different phases. While some are advocating a strong, consolidated National Government, which shall irrepressibly promote all good enterprises and stamp out all bad ones, others demand protection, subsidies, tampering with the currency, as being in the interest of reign and a manifest usurpation of power. A full discussion of the question before the people would prove of advantage, since it underlies a great many others of practical importance.

In this country, Government derives all its just powers from the consent of the governed (including all persons old enough to consent to anything affecting their interests); and the point to be determined is the amount and kind of power which they have conferred, or ought to confer, upon it.

It is obvious that a people perfectly free would neither require nor submit to any outside force called Government, for entire freedom is only limited by the equal freedom of each individual; and, if every one properly governed his own acts, by abstaining from any trespass on the equal rights of each, even the impulse to commit a trespass would in time be eradicated. Full scope for each individual to work out his own destiny being given, there would be no motive existing to form a Government, for no one would choose to part with some of his powers to work a machinery by which some aggregate force would be lost and no advantage gained. If this is true in theory, it would seem to follow that, in practice, the functions of a Government for an intelligent and moral community should be limited, in a general sense, to powers necessary to protect its citizens from trespasses upon their rights of person and property; and that even such powers should be narrowed as the community progresses.

This view is opposed to many of our inherited and acquired ideas; but, on the present subject, we may naturally distrust ideas derived from other times and countries. It cannot be maintained that our peoples have consented to make themselves subjects of a Government which they have established as an agency for certain purposes, or that their relations to it are such as the people of other countries, in either ancient or modern times, have sustained to theirs. All such Governments have been the usurped rule of the few over the many, the physical force of the latter being offset by their ignorance and superstition,—qualities which the rulers ever labored, directly or indirectly, to perpetuate. The various institutions, including religious and educational, established under such Governments, and transplanted here, have formed the minds of people to hold ideas favorable to authority; and men whose minds have been principally employed in absorbing the wisdom of the ancients or our forefathers, are not likely to expound correctly our relations to the State.

Though the limitation of power above mentioned would exclude some functions which are discharged by Government better than they could be at present by individuals or voluntary associations, yet that inconvenience is a less evil than the encroachments by a Government which has an indefinite field, and which, with the influx and growth of population and wealth, tends to annihilate individual freedom. We wonder at "Blue Laws" and "Sedition Laws," and others which were founded on superstition or deference to privilege; but the excessive exercise of doubtful powers (even while the necessary ones are neglected) is common in our day.

Private legislation, induced by lobbies and rings; immoderate grants of land and franchises to corporations, which, in return, bestow favors on public officers; the loaning of public funds and credit to enterprises which are vaguely alleged to "promote the general welfare"; the devotion of the time and money of officials to the election of men who, in many cases, have proved incompetent to manage their own affairs, and who urge claims before Department clerks whom they have appointed,—such abuses have become so frequent that schemes like the Credit Mobilier could be a prominent newspaper "the modern way of managing State and National legislation." And yet it is proposed that Government shall, in order to rescue the people from the clutches of corporations which it has created, monopolize the business of telegraphers and common-carriers.

"Protection," pure and simple, is the taking of money from all citizens, and giving it to a few who are designated by the lobby as carrying the most meritorious business; and the gift is without consideration or conditions,—the pretence being that, however the money may be used, it "will promote the general welfare."

On the other hand, it is notorious that Government, while claiming this class of powers, is comparatively inefficient to answer the ends of its creation; to prevent, detect, and punish trespasses on rights of person and property. The South is in a state of chronic disorder; while, in the North, all varieties of offences are committed, arrest and conviction are uncertain, and the pardoning power is often exercised capriciously. Whatever may be the cause, deficiency in the discharge of these duties has not kept pace with our National growth.

Civil Service Reform is offered as a panacea for the shortcomings of Government. It cannot, however, be manufactured to order. Any system which is not a growth from the necessities of the people would be as impracticable as Professor Locke's ready-made Government for Carolina.

A Government, to perform the immense duties which some would impose upon it, would need that perfect co-ordination of parts which is only seen in organisms made by the Divine Hand. The attempt to accomplish great results through its agency, among a people so impatient of them as ours, would lead to Personal Government,—a mill which does not, indeed, grind slowly, but which usually furnishes a bad quality of grist. Some of the evils alleged to be uncertain as the neglect or repugnance of citizens to fit themselves for politics, believed to be as uncertain as horse-racing or gambling, and the want of regard for minorities. Notwithstanding our material advantages, we cannot afford to neglect political science or despise unfashionable ideas, for Governments reach in a degree upon the people which created them, and their sway increases as individual freedom decays. John Stuart Mill, referring to Oriental nations, truly remarks: "A people may be progressive for a certain length of time, and then stop. When does it stop? When it ceases to possess individuality."

CHICAGO, Jan. 11, 1873. A. S. B.

UNION CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

The Union Catholic Library Association met last evening in the basement of St. Patrick's Church, corner of Adams and Desplaines streets, the President, W. J. Onahan, in the chair. The usual quarterly reports were read, showing a prosperous condition of affairs. A goodly amount of cash was shown to be in the exchequer, by the financial exhibit of the gentleman having the funds in charge. The Librarian reported that there were 1,000 volumes already on the shelves of the library, and 500 more books on the way and soon to be added thereto. Rooms in the school-building adjoining the church are at present used to contain the library, and also for a reading-room. The reading-room is supplied with the principal newspapers and periodicals of the day, and is well patronized. The membership of the Association is 350, and rapidly increasing. The occasional gatherings are exceedingly pleasant, the business being agreeably interlarded with music and literary exercises. Last evening was an exception to the general rule, although the attendance was considerably diminished by the unpropitious state of the weather. Next Tuesday evening the Association will be addressed by Father Garesche, one of the most eminent clergymen in the denomination, at St. Mary's Church, on Wabash avenue.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.

Quiet still prevails in the dry goods market, the demand, as for several weeks past, being of a "hand to mouth" character. This, however, is no new feature at this season of the year, and does not occasion any uneasiness among jobbers. Present indications all point to an early opening of the spring trade, and to a season of more than unusual activity, and with all manufactured goods selling at relatively lower prices than are current for the raw materials; the tone of the market is one of pronounced firmness. The tendency in staple cotton textiles is still in an upward direction, and seasonable woollens are also strong. Among the changes in values since our last review, we note a ½c advance in Manville and Slater's paper cambrics, and ½c advance in Lonsdale, Fruit of the Loom, and Hill's bleached cottons. The carpet trade exhibits no improvement in point of activity, and the general market is weak and unsettled. Prices have declined 5@10c per yard during the week, and the tendency—in some brands, at least—is to a further reduction. Below are the quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	14	Cabot A, 4-4	13½c
Atlantic H, 4-4	12½	Cabot A, 4-4	13
Atlantic D, 4-4	13½	Cabot W, 4-4	13½
Atlantic P, 4-4	12	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	13
Indian Head, 4-4	14	Agawam P, 4-4	11½
Indian Head, 3-4	12½	Shawmut, L L	11
Stark A, 4-4	14	Swift River	10½
Nashville, 36-in	13½	Hoosier, 4-4	11½
Nashville, 30 in	11½	Utica	10
	PINK PRINTS.		
Nashua E, 60-in	15 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	14½c
Nashua E, 36-in	14½	Continental C	14½
Nashua O, 30-in	13½	Lawrence D	14½
Pepperell R, 60-in	14½	Shawmut R	13½
Pepperell R, 36-in	13½	Massachusetts B B	13
Pepperell O, 30-in	12½	Massachusetts R	11½
Pepperell N, 30-in	11½	Portsmouth P	9
	PRINTS.		
Marrimac W. Fink	13½c	Garner Fancy	11½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	10
Cocheco Fancy	12	Mourning	11 to 11½
Diamond Fancy	10½	Shirtwaist	9½ to 11½
Richmond Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	11½
American Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	11½
Spurgus Fancy	11½	Manchester	11½
Gloucester	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	9½
	GINGHAMS.		
Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13
Bates	14	Hartford	13½
	CORSET JEANS.		
Naumkeag satteens	16½c	Rockport	13½c
Pequot satteens	15½	Columbian	13½ c
Laconia	13½	Indian Orchard	14½
	CAMBRICS.		
Garner Flat	8½c	Slater's Paper	11 c
Washington	8½	Manville Paper	11
High Colors, one cent extra.			
	BLEACHED COTTONS.		
Lonsdale cambric	22½c	Andro coggin, L	16 c
Lyman, do	21	Black stone, AA	15
New York Mills	20	Cabot, 4-4	14½
Wamsutta	18½	Dwight Star	15
Pride of the West	20	Western Product	13½
Langdon, GB	19	Harris	14½
Fruit of the Loom	17	Gold Medal	13½
Lonsdale	16½	Social, L	12½
Hill	15½	Green, G	11½
Auburn, A	16		
	TICKS.		
Minnehaha, 4-4	15 c	Methuen, AA	24
Minnehaha, 7-8	20	Willow Brook, No. 1	24
Amoskeag, ACA	30	Portland, AAA	28
Amoskeag, A	24	York, 32-inch	22
Amoskeag, D	21	York, 30-inch	21
Amoskeag, C	19	Pacific	15
Amoskeag, D	17	Swift River	13
	DENIMS.		
York Blue	25 c	Warren, AXA	22 c
Amoskeag	25	Warren, BB	20
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	17
Otis, AXA	22	Workingman's	17½
Otis, BB	20	Haymaker	15½
Otis, CC	17	Stanton	13½
	STRIPES.		
Minnehaha, 4-4	21½c	Whittenton, A	17½c
Amoskeag, 8-4	19	Whittenton, C	13½
Amoskeag, 3-4	13	American, 6-4	13½
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-4	12½
	CARPET WARP.		
Standard white	37½c	Continental	39½c
Rockford, OOO	36	Bee Hive, colored	37½
Reaper City	34		
	CARPETINGS.		
	Tapestry Brussels.		
Bright's	$1.20	Higgins	$1.35
Crosslays	1.45	Bonnaz	1.55
	Three-Ply.		
Hartford, extra	$1.82½	Lowell	$1.40
Hartford, Imp'l	1.43	Smiths & Sanfords	1.50
	Ingrains.		
Smith's tapestry	$1.25	Lowell extra	$1.20
Hartford extra	1.20	Lowell superfine	1.05
Hartford med	1.05	Common wool	70@80c
Belgrado	90c	Dalzell	50@60
	Hemps.		
Common plain	22½@25c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	35c
	Mattings.		
English cocoa, best	35 c	China matting 4-4	20 c
American, common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American, best	75	China matting 6-4	40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	25	Red and wh. ch'k 6-4	45
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	40		

TERMS:

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 3 per cent off 30 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent, off 60, 5 per cent. off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

An Important Case.

From the Dubuque Times.

A decision has just been made by the Supreme Court of the United States of some importance in a legal sense and involving a considerable amount of money. The suit is the case of Charles B. Lynds *vs.* The County of Winnebago, in this State. It arose out of the following transaction: In 1860 the County of Winnebago issued bonds to the amount of $18,000 for the purpose of raising money to build a Court House. The bonds as executed in the county were taken to the City of New York by the County Judge of Winnebago County, for the purpose of raising money on them. These bonds being unnegotiable, the officer who was negotiating for them, by lack of certain stipulations in them, the County Judge prepared new bonds in New York City, procured a seal, there executed and sealed them officially, and negotiated them. The county afterward refused to pay either the interest or principal of the bonds, claiming that they were illegal and fraudulent, having been executed outside of the county. The plaintiff based his claim to recover on the ground that he was an innocent purchaser, the bonds having been made payable to bearer. In 1869, the case was tried in the United States Circuit Court at Des Moines, and judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff. The plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which has just reversed the decision of the Court below. This, of course, will force the county to pay the bonds and interest, amounting in all to about $20,000.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board.

116 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with room and board; terms, $6 per week.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED front rooms, with board; also one single room.

173 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NICE WARM FRONT room, with board, for two young men, $4. Day board, $4.

177 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front parlor, with board.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A BACK PARLOR to rent with board; house has all modern improvements.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—AN ELEGANTLY furnished front room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

231 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to rent with board.

344 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—VERY PLEASant rooms, with southern exposure, furnished and unfurnished, with the best of board. References given and required.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board; house, modern conveniences; terms reasonable; family associates, etc.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—FRONT PARLOR FOR gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also side room for single lady or gentlemen; good board; terms moderate.

PEOPLE WISHING BOARD CAN FIND GOOD rooms, with board, at the ELENIS HOUSE, corner Randolph and Canal-sts.; terms very reasonable.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT.—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; first-class board, with room, $3 to $5 per week, with board and lodging, $4 to $6.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD for gentlemen. Good accommodations for day boarders.

141 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR PRAIRIE-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board. Comfortable room, gas and fire, in a private family.

143 THIRD-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND board, at reasonable prices.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOM, WITH board, furnished or unfurnished; call through the week.

384 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANTLY-FURnished front room, and first-class table, for gentleman and wife; also room for two gentlemen.

694 WABASH-AV.—A FRONT SINGLE ROOM, with board; only those wanting first-class accommodations need apply.

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a nicely furnished alcove room on second floor; hot and cold water. Also single room.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife; accommodations strictly first-class.

977 INDIANA-ST., CORNER TWENTY-FIRST-st.—A very fine front alcove room, with first-class board; accommodations for one single gentleman.

1030 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with first-class board, and 7 o'clock dinner; day boarders can be accommodated. Florence-place.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLE man and wife. Terms must be reasonable and stated in reply. Address A F, or call at 379 Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR "THE MATRIMONIAL NEWS," Weston News Co., General Agents MATRIMONIAL NEWS CO., Box 507, Chicago.

COME AND SEE US, AND LEARN OF THE SOUTH-land, of best quality, subject to homestead and preemption, in the vicinity; also work for those who desire it. For further information call on or send to GILL & HAWKES, 137 East Madison-st., Room 1.

LUXURIANT WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, EYEbrows, etc. Marina's world-renowned pomade, which never fails to force the most luxuriant beards, moustaches to grow on the smoothest face without injuring the skin; a sure remedy for baldness. Price $1.50. Sold at all druggists' and fancy stores and hair dressers. Agents wanted for the country.

NOTICE—TO HOTEL-KEEPERS, RESTAURANTS, boarding and private houses, etc. If you are in want of first-class bread, baker's, rolls, or cake, you can be supplied by applying at GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS EXCHANGE, 121 West Washington-st. This business is now established on a permanent basis, and will for the future be conducted on a better principle than heretofore.

WANTED—A SEWING MACHINE MAN WITH capital can hear of a good chance to invest by addressing THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—A BABY TO WET NURSE. PLEASE call or write to No. 18 Fult-st., for two days; good reference if required.

WANTED—SEWING ON ONE OR TWO FAMilies. Address A B, Tribune office, 151 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GASWASHER; TERMS LIBERAL. Apply to Remington Sewing Machine Co., 143 South Halsted-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND, 15-HORSE ENGINE, in good order; very cheap. Inquire of AVERY, MILLER & HIGBOE, 163 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ENGINE AND FIRE-BOX BOILER, 12 horse power; in good condition, and for sale cheap. Inquire at 153 Michigan-av.

INSTRUCTION.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM A some person competent to teach the French language, as a recreation. State terms and where an interview can be had. Address H 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—MUSIC SCHOLARS BY A YOUNG lady of experience, just returned from New York. Terms, $5 per month. Address Miss L. C., 48 Hubbard-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, in sums to suit, at 8 per cent. Apply to GEO. C. SMITH & CO., 159 Clark-st

FOREIGN.

A Difference of Opinion Between Bismarck and Emperor William.

The Papal Allocution---Complaints Against Switzerland, Germany, and Spain.

Napoleon's Funeral to Take Place To-Day.

Did Austria Promise Aid to France?

NAPOLEON III.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Laboeuf and Generals Froissart and Failly have arrived at Chiselhurst from France, to attend the funeral of the ex-Emperor Napoleon.

It is stated that the Queen will visit the Empress Eugene after the funeral. Prince Teck has gone to Chiselhurst. The Commandant of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, where the Prince Imperial is a cadet, has forbidden all entertainments until after the funeral.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, has gone to Chiselhurst. The crowds there are increasing by every train.

ITALY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A translation of the full text of the latest Papal Allocution appears to-day in the *Catholic Review*. The Pope asserts that the sovereign rights of his secular princedom have been attacked; the clerics torn from their altars to do military duty; the Bishops denied the privilege of teaching youths, and their seminaries closed, and all because it is the wish and aim of the persecutors of the Pontificate to obliterate the Catholic Church, and the very name of Christ himself.

After detailing further alleged outrages, the document proceeds to state that even now there has been proposed in the Legislative Chamber, as they call it, a law not wholly dissimilar from that which, notwithstanding our protests and solemn condemnation, has already been put into execution in other parts of Italy, which must extinguish, even here in the centre of the Catholic faith, the religious congregations and confiscate the goods of the Church and offer them at public auction.

The persecutions in Germany, Switzerland, and Spain are next alluded to. In reference to Germany, it is set forth that, adding calumny and derision to agony, the rulers of that country do not hesitate to attribute their cruel persecution to the faults of the Catholics, forsooth that these prelates and priesthood refuse to prefer the laws and will of the civil empire to the holy laws of God and the Church. The civil authorities of some of the cantons of the Swiss Republic, the Holy Father goes on to say, have entered upon the same path as the German Empire, and not less grave is what the Church suffers in Catholic Spain from the hands of the civil powers. There a law concerning the endowment of the clergy has been proposed and ratified, which is calculated to increase the destitution and servitude of the clergy. Sadder things are also to be told of that small but impudent band of Armenians, who, especially at Constantinople, have endeavored, by audacious fraud and violence, to overwhelm the much greater number who remain faithful in their duty and faith. In conclusion, the Pope reviews the situation. "The Lord," he says, "has truly smitten us, venerable brothers, with his sword, hard, great, and strong, but let us endeavor to appease the Divine anger in this acceptable time of the advent of our Lord."

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Committee of Thirty sat to-day at Versailles, Thiers being present.

The report of the Sub-Committee was read. It proposes the adoption of the following decree by the Assembly:

WHEREAS, The Assembly integrally reserves to itself constituent power, it hereby decrees: 1. The President of the Republic shall communicate to the Assembly by message. Nevertheless, he may be heard, after announcing by message his intention to speak. At the close of his speech the debate will be adjourned to a subsequent sitting in order that a vote shall not be taken when the President is in the Chamber. 2. The President shall promulgate all the laws declared urgent within three days after their passage, or demand a fresh debate thereon, and all laws not declared urgent he shall promulgate within one month of their passage, or may suspend the third reading of the same for one month. 3. After the dissolution of the present Assembly its power shall devolve upon two Chambers.

The report also recommends that the Committee of Thirty be instructed by the Assembly to prepare a law regulating elections and prescribing the qualification of electors, and a law defining the powers of the Second Chamber. Thiers expressed dissatisfaction with portions of the Sub-Committee's report. He said the suspensory power over legislation was wholly insufficient, and he objected to the excessive formalities required before he could address the Assembly. He urged that provision be made for an extension of the Executive power for a term of six weeks after the day on which the Assembly might dissolve. In other respects, he could agree to the recommendations of the Sub-Committee.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON Jan. 14.—The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a letter from Duke De Grammont, announcing an early refutation of Count Von Beust's statements as to Austria's policy toward France at the beginning of the Franco-German war. The Duke says he will prove that Austria, after the declaration of war, promised France material support. She only required time to arm herself and find a pretext for hostilities with Prussia. The opportunity would be furnished in an *ultimatum* to Prussia demanding the observance of the stipulations of the treaty of Prague. This would be refused, and Austria would then join France in an alliance offensive and defensive.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—The Cortes reassembles to-morrow. Its first business will be to appoint a special committee on the bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico. The King has summoned Marshal Serrano to the Palace, and held a long consultation with him.

The journals are full of various comments on the circumstance.

Another detachment of troops, 500 strong, sail to-morrow for Cuba.

The largest Carlist band in Biscay has been dispersed by troops. Its leader, Goiriena, escaped, and has probably reached the frontier.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A London letter says that the retirement of Bismarck from the Prussian Cabinet is really due to the differences arising between him and the Emperor William on the Church question. The Kaiser became alarmed at Bismarck's course toward the Catholics, and declined to further follow the Prince in his policy.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Herr Von Selchow, Minister of Agriculture in the Prussian Cabinet has resigned, and Herr Von Konigsmarck has been appointed to succeed him.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, Jan 14.—The *Herald* states that the steamer Edgar Stewart, which recently sailed from Aspinwall and Carthagena, with a full cargo of arms, ammunition, and some forty recruits for the Cuban revolutionists, under the Cuban General Aguero, has successfully landed all her cargo on the Cuban coast.

CHINA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A letter from a naval officer states that the foreign population at Tien Tsin, near Pekin, are much alarmed from the fact that the Chinese are being liberally supplied with breech-loading arms.

PERSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Shah of Persia will leave Teheran next April on a European tour. He will visit St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, London, Paris, and Constantinople.

River News.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 14.—The river is falling. The weather is cool and was misty during much of the forenoon, with a prospect of rain.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14.—The river is about stationary at 5 feet 3 inches. The weather is cloudy and warm, with occasional indications of rain. River matters are unchanged.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 14—Noon.—Arrived—The Quickstep, from Evansville. No departures. A heavy fog this morning on the river prevented the Columbus packet from coming up. The ice is still heavy in the Ohio. It has rained since 2 o'clock this morning, and the weather is warm.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 14.—The river is falling slowly. A drizzling rain fell last night, and it is raining to-day. Departed—The Louisville, Minnesota, and Nick Longworth, for New Orleans. The Oakland is putting her tow through the canal.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

MADISON, Jan. 14.—So much of the Governor's message as relates to railroad passes was referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

The resolution for printing 2,000 copies of the Governor's message in English occasioned quite a debate, a number of amendments being offered to print in foreign languages and rejected finally by 1 to 29.

The joint resolution offered by Senator B. Davis, Liberal, favoring penny letter postage, free distribution of newspapers in the State where published, and abolishing the franking privilege, was adopted.

Bills were introduced to confer benefits upon the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, by an appropriation of $2,500 for sundry of its office expenses, printing, etc.; to amend Chapter 13 of the General laws of 1871, so as to provide for letting to the lowest bidder the publication of delinquent tax-lists, where the lands for sale exceed 4,000 descriptions; those for redemption, 2,500; to repeal Chapter 8 of the General Laws of 1871, providing for a change of venue in certain cases; to provide for executing the trust assumed by the State of Wisconsin in its acceptance of grants of land made by Congress by conferring the Superior and Sioux land grants on the North Wisconsin Railroad Company; declaratory of the intent and meaning of Section 2 of Chapter 130 of the general laws of 1869, relative to the exemption of property of Masons and like secret societies; to enable persons to obtain justice freely.

Senator Irish was invited to open daily with prayer, by a vote of 22 to 7—after a little debate.

ASSEMBLY.

The session was opened with prayer, for the first time, the Rev. P. S. Mather, Methodist, officiating.

The papers in the contest of the seat of Mr. Weiss, of Milwaukee, by Mr. Bond, were presented.

The Committees on Judiciary, on Railroads and Engrossed and Enrolled bills, were each authorized to employ a clerk.

A resolution was offered to amend the Constitution so as to have the Assembly elected once in two years and the Senate once in four years, half biennially, and the Legislature meet only biennially.

Bills were introduced to amend Section 57, Chapter 7, R. S., and Section 1, Chapter 85, laws of 1861; providing additional checks on the return and canvass of votes; to amend Section 2, Chapter 144, laws of 1872, exempting cheese factories from its provision in regard to capital of manufacturing associations. By Mr. Palmer, to amend Section 1, Chapter 101 R. S., relative to the payment of debts and legacies of deceased persons, when there is no property except the homestead or other exempt property; and a few local bills, including one authorizing the City of Madison to borrow $25,000 from the State Trust Funds to aid in building a High School.

The House memorial in favor of the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, as also the Senate memorial to Congress for the protection of the Chippewa Indians against being defrauded of their lands by swindling sales to favorites without due notice.

There was some discussion on the Senate joint resolution for an investigation of the management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. One member strongly favored it, who procured the postponement of similar Assembly resolutions last evening, and the indications are that it makes considerable difference with some members who is appointed on the Committee. The resolution was finally concurred in, and the investigation will be begun forthwith.

The Governor transmitted a report of Captain John Morris, of what the Governor aptly terms "a geological reconnoisance of the mineral regions of the State."

The following are the principal standing committees of the Assembly, partially announced by the Speaker, and filled out during the day:

Judiciary—Patterson, of Rock; Barton, of Eau Claire; Curtis, of Brown; Gibbs, of Walworth; Bleekman, of Monroe; Palmer, of Milwaukee; Sat. Clark, of Dodge.

Ways and Means—Pound, of Chippewa; James, of Richland; Laird, of Fond du Lac; Brecker, of Milwaukee.

Federal Relations—Bartlett, of Eau Claire; Bartran, of Brown; Stebbins, of Kewaunee; Vilas, of Dane; Stampe, of Milwaukee.

Education—Hubbell, of Oconto; Putnam, of Richland; Sayre, of Rock; Lee, of Buffalo; Doyle, of Crawford.

Railroads—Felt, of Rock; Farr, of Kenosha; Houghton, of Pepin; Foote, of Green Lake; Clements, of Portage; McMillan, of LaCrosse; Palmer, of Milwaukee; Clark, of Dodge; Rankin, of Manitowoc.

Insurance, Banks, and Banking—McMillan, of LaCrosse; Brennan, of Columbia; Parks, of Waukesha; Wall, of Winnebago.

State Affairs—Curtis, of Brown; Loper, of Fond du Lac; Seaman, of Milwaukee; Cliss, of Grant; Vilas, of Dane; Weil, of Washington; Becker, of Milwaukee.

Incorporations—Nicholas, of Juneau; Young, of Sauk; Rhods, of Waukesha; Plumer, of Marathon; Stephens, of Grant.

Assessment and Collection of Taxes—Putnam, of Richland; VanShaick, of Milwaukee; Cornwell, of Dane; Sander, of Milwaukee; Runkle, of Dodge.

Lumber and Manufactures—Foster, Winnebago; Ostrander, of Jefferson; Sanger, of Milwaukee; Hubbell, of Oconto; Roemer, of Outagamie.

Printing—Brannan, of Columbia; Merritt, of Clark; Douglass, of Walworth; Becker, of Milwaukee; Putnam, of Sheboygan.

Agriculture—Thornton, of Dane; Richards, of Racine; Luschinger, of Green; Tobin, of Milwaukee.

State Lands—Slate, of Vernon; McConnell, of Winnebago; Persons, of Pierce; Becher, of Milwaukee; Steinfort, of Jefferson.

Claims—Kelsey, of Marquette; Cheever, of Rock; Leland, of Walworth; Rowe, of Iowa; Davis, of Dodge.

Charitable and Penal Institutions—Cheever, of Rock; Kelsey, of Marquette; Bardwell, of Washburn; Richards, of Racine; Rankin, of Manitowoc; McGrath, of Milwaukee.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Jan. 14.—The Legislature accomplished nothing to-day. An animated debate took place on the bill defining a day's labor at ten hours; also on the joint resolution asking a land grant for the Marquette, Sault Ste. Marie & Mackinac Railroad, which was brought up on reconsideration, and on the bill requiring railroads to build walls or fences all along the route, and take other precautions for the protection of farmers. All these will be further discussed.

The long list of Notaries Public will probably be acted upon to-morrow.

The Senate passed an appropriation bill for the payment of the members, $40,000.

A joint resolution was introduced, commending the Congressional project of a National Park on Mackinaw Island.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, Jan. 14.—The Legislature organized to-day by electing John W. Taylor President of the Senate, and Isaac L. Fisher Speaker of the House. Governor Parker's message says the finances are flourishing, and the invested school fund reaches $800,000. The State institutions are all in good condition. A Convention to amend the Constitution in various respects is recommended. New Jersey is urged to take a conspicuous part in the commemoration of the National Centennial. The Governor says it is a cause for congratulation that the exciting questions growing out of the war are settled, and the Constitutional Amendments everywhere recognized, and concludes by protesting against the growing tendency towards centralization and against any infringement of the clearly reserved rights of the States.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 14.—The two Houses of the Legislature voted separately for United States Senator to-day. The vote in the House stood: Bogy, 86; Henderson, 33. In the Senate: Bogy, 25; Henderson, 10; absent, 9. To-morrow, the vote will be taken in joint session.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—In the lower house of the Legislature this afternoon, Mr. Newman offered a resolution stating that reports were in circulation that money had been used in the Senatorial contest, and calling for a Committee of five to investigate the charges and report to the House as soon as practicable. After considerable discussion, the resolution was adopted.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 14.—The House, to-day, passed the Senate joint resolution agreeing to the pending Constitutional amendment doing away with the disfranchising article of the Constitution. It now goes to the Governor for approval, and is then to be submitted to a vote of the people and ratified before it can be declared a law. This removes all disfranchisements.

Both Houses to-day balloted for United States Senator without a choice. In both Houses the vote stood as follows: S. W. Dorsey, 39; Thomas M. Bowes, 23; O. P. Snyder, 7; Alexander McDonald, 1; all Republicans. A. H. Garland, Democrat, 34. The Democrats are rather jubilant. They think to-night enough Republicans will come to the support of Garland to elect him.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—General W. McMullen was to-day unanimously elected by the People's Legislature United States Senator, to fill Kellogg's unexpired term.

A ballot was taken for the long term, commencing March 4. Governor Warmoth received 9 votes in the Senate and 18 in the House, the largest number cast for any one candidate. They will ballot each day until a result is reached.

In the Kellogg Senate, when a motion was made to go into an election for United States Senator for the short term, a number of members stated that the Senate was not informed that such vacancy existed.

No further action.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—Pinchback has been elected United States Senator by the Kellogg Legislature.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 14.—The Legislature convened yesterday. Governor Hart sent several Cabinet appointments to the Senate, which, it is rumored, were treated with contempt. A funding scheme is on foot which contemplates the issue of $1,000,000 in gold-bearing bonds.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 14.—In the House, a bill was introduced defining what constitutes life insurance companies, and prescribes a penalty for transacting business in Ohio for unauthorized life insurance companies.

PERTEET.

The Motion for a Continuance Overruled by the Will County Circuit Court.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 14.—At the coming in of the Court, this morning, the case of the People against Andrew J. Perteet was called up, and his counsel, Judge Knowlton, asked and obtained leave to file another or second affidavit, for concurrence of which he swore that John H. Harvey was a material witness for him, and that he was in the State of Missouri; that he expected to show by this witness that at the hour of Martha F. Perteet's death, he (the defendant) was on State street, forty rods away. Mr. Reed objected to the sufficiency of either affidavit, and, by permission of the Court, the defendant amended both of them. After argument, the Court decided as to the first one, that, from the evidence quoted, he did not think the evidence of Charles Williams would be material if he was here to give it, and that proper diligence had not been shown in trying to procure the attendance of Harvey, hence the motion for a continuance would be overruled.

The selection of a jury then at once began, and a jury was obtained in a little less than three hours, two-thirds of whom are farmers. Only one man was excused, because he had heard enough of the case to form an opinion. Judge Knowlton, for the defendant, seemed to especially object to foreigners and church members, while Mr. Reed appeared willing to take any person who was not opposed to hanging if murder was proven. Besides, he evinced a very commendable disposition to not occupy any more time than was actually necessary. The opening of both counsel to the jury was brief. Dr. Ben. C. Miller and Lucinda J. Newson, the defendant's daughter, were both sworn and gave substantially the same evidence as on the first trial.

At the close of Mr. Reed's statement of the case to the jury before the evidence was commenced, there was quite an excitement created in Court by a large number of the large audience in the court room giving applause with their hands and feet. The Court ordered the arrest of all that could be pointed out as engaged in the demonstration, but no person was arrested. The Court announced that he would send any person to jail for fifteen days that should be detected in a similar demonstration. The trial will probably close to-morrow.

THE COAL CORNER.

Gigantic Operations of President Gowen, of the Reading Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The *Sun's* Pottsville, Pa., correspondent says the man who is engineering the great coal corner is Frank B. Gowen, President of the Reading Railroad. Mr. Gowen's first great move was the purchase of vast coal tracts, to accomplish which he negotiated millions of capital in England. To own and control all the anthracite coal in the United States is what Mr. Gowen desires for his Company, and if he can effect alliance with Mr. Parker, and one or two other magnates (the consolidation has been perfected between himself and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad) they will they hold the keys to the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, and be able to "bull" or "bear" the market at will. In Philadelphia the coal dealers are threatened with utter ruin. The heaviest dealers are trembling in consciousness of Mr. Gowen's power, and their utter helplessness to save themselves. Mr. Gowen has gone into the coal business on a mammoth scale in that city. He has opened yards, and having his coal mines and railroad to transport his coal, no private parties can compete with him. The same projects will be carried out in Reading, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Allentown, and such other cities as he chooses, until finally the whole of Pennsylvania and adjacent will be under the control of the Reading Company as far as the supply of coal is concerned.

NEW YORK.

Extortionate Legal Fees---The Coal Trade---Game Laws---The National Land Reform Association---The Tweed Case---Stokes' Bill of Exceptions---The Case of Phelps, Dodge & Co.---Other Local News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Mr. Nelson, formerly confidential clerk with Phelps, Dodge & Co., who gave to the United States authorities the information of the alleged frauds committed by the firm, is furnishing to the press the facts on which the suit is based. He says it is true that the firm evaded payment of the legal duties on their importations by the fraudulent use of double invoices. Nelson was instructed to destroy these double invoices after serving their purpose, which he did for a time, but, finding himself suspected, he preserved and now has them in his possession. He now says he has the papers proving a fraud of nearly $2,000,000. After his discharge he showed his hand to the firm, and to insure his silence they gave him $5,000 cash and a note for a similar amount. They declined to pay the latter on maturity, and Nelson lodged the information against them.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A Committee of the Bar Association report the existence of extortion in the fee business in county offices. They recommend the regulation of the fee system by legislation.

The reports that the combination in the coal trade will increase the price of coal are erroneous. One of the leading coal companies doing business in this city says that it never contemplated joining any such combination.

At the annual meeting of the Sportsmen's Club, last night, resolutions were passed asking the Legislature to restore the law for the protection of deer, which was neutralized by changes made last winter.

The Executive Committee of the National Land Reform Association yesterday passed resolutions against the passage of the Holman Homestead bill, as an insufficient measure for the purpose of giving a fund to discharged soldiers.

In the opening of the Tweed trial, Cassady, of the prosecution, denied that there was any measure taken yesterday for the removal of any of the jury as objectionable. Ex-Deputy Comptroller Storrs was called as the first witness, but Tweed's lawyers interposed, demanding that the prosecution select some particular count of the indictments under which they would proceed, they denying that Tweed was ever amenable as Auditor, as no such office existed, and, besides, the law forbade Tweed from holding any such office, he being a Senator. After argument by Tremain and Field, Judge Davis rendered a decision overruling the objections raised by the defendant's counsel, stating, however, that some of them were of sufficient importance to be passed upon by the appellate tribunal after a more deliberate argument.

On the authority of John D. Townsend, of the counsel for Stokes, the report of the withdrawal of Tremain from the case is declared false. It is understood that the bill of exceptions was submitted to the District Attorney to-day.

Judge Barbour, this afternoon, granted a second temporary instruction against John Foley, restraining him from performing the duties of Deputy Chamberlain, at the suit of Chamberlain Palmer.

The members of the Bar of the United States Courts, Second District, meet next Friday, to take action on the retirement of Judge Nelson from the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange to-day passed resolutions favoring a liberal canal policy on the part of the State, the lowering of the tolls, keeping the canals in good repair, and the adoption of measures to facilitate the passage of boats, and appointing a Committee of five to go to Albany and endeavor to influence legislation favorable to the development of the canal system.

DETROIT.

Organization of the City Government for 1873—Masonic.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 14.—The new City Government was organized this evening, and Alderman W. H. Langley was re-elected President of the Common Council for 1873. Mayor Moffat's message reports the total bonded debt of the city at $877,400; increase during year, $69,500, chiefly on sewer bonds. During the year there have been laid down 15¼ miles of new water-pipes, and 3 3-5 miles of sewers have been constructed. The Mayor recommends the commencement of work on the new water works. The balance in the Treasury at the close of the calendar year was $120,706.

The Masonic Grand Lodge met here to-day, and will remain in session two days. Grand Master Henry Chamberlain submitted his annual report to-day. The number of new lodges chartered during the year was twelve. Mr. Chamberlain took sharp ground against the erection of any State Masonic Temple.

POLITICAL.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 14.—The New Hampshire Republican State Convention met here to-day, 525 delegates present. Daniel Hall presided. Governor Straw was nominated for re-election by acclamation. Edward P. Hodsdon was nominated Railroad Commissioner.

The resolutions adopted insist that the Philadelphia platform shall be faithfully and practically observed by a wise and economical administration of National affairs; by a thorough reform of the Civil Service; by as rapid a reduction of taxation as will gradually diminish the public debt, and certainly preserve the public credit; by such an adjustment of duties upon foreign imports as will cheapen the necessities of life and bring the largest return to labor and the capital invested in the agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of the country, and by the rigid enforcement of those articles of the Constitution which guarantee equal rights and exact justice to all classes, irrespective of race, color, sex, or condition.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property Yesterday.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Jan. 14.—A fire here, at 4 o'clock this morning, partially burned a jeweller's shop, a drug store, a barber shop, a tobacco store, billiard hall, and a photograph gallery, all occupying an old brick building on Brady street, between Third and Fourth streets. The loss is from $2,000 to $3,000, partially insured.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—Last evening a fire was set under a stairway of a tenement building, whereby all means of escape was cut off, but fortunately it was discovered in time for the inmates, consisting of two families, with three children each, to escape.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Berkowitz' clothing store on Catherine street, and the adjoining premises, were burned last evening. The losses amount to $35,000.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 14.—The Juneau school-house, in the First Ward, was burned at 1½ o'clock this afternoon. There were 1,800 pupils in attendance, but they were at dinner when the house burned. The loss to the city is about $10,000.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—Probabilities—For New England, winds veering to easterly and southerly, cloudy weather and rain for southern portion, and snow for northern portion. For the Middle States, easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain. For the South Atlantic States, southerly to westerly winds, cloudy weather, and possibly rain. For the Gulf States, cloudy weather, and rain areas, but winds veering to westerly and northwesterly during Wednesday, with clearing weather. From Tennessee to Lake Erie and lower Michigan, southerly to easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain, but winds shifting to westerly and northwesterly on Wednesday afternoon and night. From Wisconsin and Illinois westerly, northwesterly winds, falling temperature, and clearing but partly cloudy weather.

PEORIA.

Cessation of the "Review"—McNulty's Efforts for a Commutation of Sentence.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 14.—The proprietors of the *Transcript* and of the *Democrat* have purchased the Peoria *Evening Review* to-day, and that paper announces that its last issue will appear to-morrow evening. The paper will probably go out of existence.

McNulty is anxiously awaiting the success of the efforts that are being made by his Catholic friends to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 14.—General Stephen A. Hurlbut, Congressman-elect from the Fourth District, was present at the Board of Trade to-day, and delivered an able address on railroad transportation and kindred subjects.

WRECKED.

Destruction of Vessel Property and Many Lives Lost.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The ship Anna Lassen, from Lillesand, Norway, for New York, was run into and sunk, and three of her crew drowned.

An American bark, name unknown, is ashore in the British Channel, and is breaking up. All on board are supposed to be lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—A cablegram from Liverpool reports the foundering of the ship Tuscarora off Gibraltar. She was loaded with cotton from Mobile. It is reported that eleven men were lost. She was owned here.

Railroad News.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 14.—In the Supreme Court, to-day, the case of the State of Ohio against the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, was decided by a judgment of ouster against the defendants as to its being an Ohio corporation, and judgment in favor of defendants as to its being a foreign corporation, and having a right to operate the road in Ohio. The effect of this decision is in favor of the State, as it brings the Company under the general legislation of Ohio.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 14.—Trains came through from St. Paul *via* Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, to-day, for the first time for a week.

The Mystery Explained.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The mystery about the death of the boy William Donovan, at Hickory Bush, was explained to-day. The boy, with three others, went into the house of Mrs. Perry, when Richard Perry took down and began playing with an old musket, not knowing it was loaded. The gun was discharged, and the charge lodged in the boy's skull, killing him instantly.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Admiral Alden's fleet has arrived at Villa France.

The American fleet will sail from Villa Franca for Spezzia.

Mr. P. Shearman, formerly Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, has been appointed Treasurer of the Erie Railway Co. *vice* Hodgkin, resigned.

Farmer's Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 14.—A meeting of delegates to the Bloomington Farmers' Convention was held here to-day, and in view of the delays and difficulties in the way, attempting to regulate through freight by State legislation, it was agreed to urge upon the Convention the adoption of resolutions as follows:

First—It is the duty of Congress to authorize the immediate construction of a double track road from East to West, and lease it to the people at a low rate, the same as the Erie Canal is operated.

Second—Our Senators and Representatives in Congress are requested to urge this project of the two Houses.

Third—Our General Assembly are requested to pass a joint resolution asking Congress to act on the subject.

Fourth—For the purpose of aiding in securing this and other objects, the organization of "Farmers' Clubs" are recommended in every township.

Fifth—Copies of these resolutions and proceedings are to be forwarded to each of our Illinois Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the presiding officers of both branches of the Legislature.

THE MARSEILLES ABDUCTION.

An American Lady Two Years a Captive in Egypt—How She Was Carried Off, and How Released.

For the past few weeks the City of Marseilles, France, has been intensely excited, in consequence of a very singular affair, the heroine of which is a lady of American birth, and excellent connections in this country. About six years ago, Henry P. Bigelow, a commission merchant of No. 210 Canal street, New Orleans, failed in that city, in consequence of losses sustained during the civil war, and went to Marseilles, where he soon succeeded in obtaining a good position in a prominent mercantile house. Mr. Bigelow was a widower, and was accompanied by his only daughter, Bertha, then about 18 years old, and endowed with remarkable personal charms. Her father moved in the best society of his new home, and the beauty and grace of his daughter were not long in attracting admirers. She treated them politely, but, after all, coldly, until one day she was brought in contact with a dashing French seaman, the First Lieutenant on one of the Marseilles and Oriental steamships. His name was Maurice Kervel. He was but little over 30 years old, tall and handsome, an excellent conversationalist, and the very man to win the good graces of a susceptible young lady. He became very intimate with Miss Bertha Bigelow, and one day he astonished her father not a little by asking him for the hand of his charming daughter. Mr. Bigelow was at first inclined to look favorably upon the suit of the enamored sailor, the more so as his daughter seemed to reciprocate his affection; but a close inquiry into the affairs and character of M. Maurice Kervel, convinced Mr. Bigelow that he was not a suitable match for his daughter. He found that Kervel was a man of extravagant habits and choleric temper; that when under the influence of liquor he was extremely quarrelsome, and has fought several duels; that he had run through with the fortune his parents had left him, and that he had nothing to depend on but his very modest pay. The result of all this was that he was requested to discontinue his visits. Kervel left Mr. Bigelow muttering threats of revenge.

Miss Bertha seemed to care very little about the breaking off of this flirtation with her lover, and in 1868 she was married to a merchant named Jouvinet, a man of means, with whom she lived happily for a year. In June, 1869, her husband returned one evening to his delightful country residence, but to his astonishment, did not find his wife in her apartments. He questioned the servants about the whereabouts of their mistress, and they said that they had seen Mme. Jouvinet walking in the garden a little before dusk. M. Jouvinet searched every nook of the garden and the neighborhood, but not a trace of his beautiful wife was to be found. He sent out messengers in all directions, but they returned without bringing any information. An examination of the lady's boudoir furnished no clew whatever as to where she might have gone. The husband passed a wretched night, hoping every moment for his wife's return; but morning dawned, and she had not yet come. He then sent for the police, and several detectives began to look for the missing lady. They were unable to find any trace of her after a protracted and patient search. Advertisements, offers of large rewards for information concerning her, remained without result. Both the husband and father abandoned all hopes of seeing her again, and an impenetrable veil seemed to surround her fate. Jouvinet, after mourning for her loss for eighteen months, applied to the Court for an annullation of his marriage with Miss Bigelow, and he was waiting for a rendition of the decree when, on the 3d of November last, an event of the most startling character occurred. He was seated in his counting-room in the Rue Grande, pouring over his ledger, when the door was suddenly opened, and a veiled lady stepped in. She drew back her veil, and displayed a bronzed face, the features of which he knew only too well. In the next moment he rushed into her arms, exclaiming, "Bertha! Bertha!" It is his long-lost wife.

The explanations she gave him while they sat locked in each other's arms, about her sudden and long absence, were so strange that even the chroniquer of the Marseilles *Nouvelliste*, to whose pen we are indebted for all these particulars, confessed he had rarely met with anything more romantic in his long journalistic career. Mme. Jouvinet stated that on the evening when she had been parted from her husband she had gone into the garden to breathe a little fresh air. All of a sudden she had been seized by several men, who rushed from behind a shrub. In an instant they had blindfolded and gagged her, and carried her to a carriage, which rapidly drove off with her. Then she had become unconscious, and when she awoke again, she found herself in the cabin of a ship, which was rocking in the waves. To her dismay, Maurice Kervel was the first who entered her cabin. He told her coolly that he had long ago left the naval service of France, and was now master of a bark in the Levant trade. She then implored him to restore her to liberty, which he refused, informing her at the same time that she would henceforth have to live with him at his villa in the environs of Alexandria; and he threatened to kill her in case she attempted to escape. Her prayers, her tears, her despair, were unavailing, and, trusting to meet by-and-by with an opportunity to commicate with her folks, she followed Kervel to Alexandria. The house to which he took her there was situated about three miles from the city; it was well furnished, and she was well treated, except that she was not allowed to leave the place. A very strict surveillance was kept over her by the servants, whose language she was unable to understand. She began already to despair, when Kervel one day told her she must go with him up the Nile. Two days afterward he brought her to the country place of a wealthy Egyptian, Balan Bey, and, to her horror, she found that Kervel had ceded her to him, and that she was henceforth to be the inmate of an Oriental harem, filled with Egyptian and Abyssinian women, who looked with decided aversion upon the fair new-comer. For four months she endured all the horrors of this life, when she was one day introduced by Balan Bey to an elderly man, who was no other than Nubar Pascha, a noted Egyptian diplomatist, and conversant with the French language. She confided herself to him, and he immediately promised to restore her to her husband. A few days afterward she was on board the Alexandrian steamship Calathee, bound for Marseilles.

The Marseilles papers, in commenting on this extraordinary case, demand that President Thiers should insist upon the extradition of Kervel on the part of the Egyptian authorities. Kervel is said to be quite a favorite of the Khedive's, and a man of the most desperate character.

OUTRAGED JUSTICE.

Exciting and Amusing Scene in a Pittsburgh Court.

Pittsburgh, Pa. (Jan. 11), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The office of Alderman McMasters, in the Fifth Ward, was this afternoon the scene of a row of the liveliest description, the participants being men of national reputation. It appears that some time during the late Presidential campaign Theodore Tilton dropped in upon Pittsburgh for the purpose of delivering an address in favor of Horace Greeley for President. He did not belong to the Democrats, and the Executive Committee did not bother themselves about providing him with a place to speak. However, one delegate to the Cincinnati Convention introduced him to William McClurg, owner of the Academy of Music, and a bargain was struck for the hall on behalf of a mixed commission—that is, Liberals and Democrats. Since the election the proprietor has been running his shoes down endeavoring to find somebody to pay his bill, the Committee's affairs having gone into liquidation long ago, and, after spending months in this unprofitable amusement, he concluded to bring suit against a few prominent men of the late lamented Liberal movement.

Summonses were issued on the Mr. Thomas Marshall, known throughout the country as one of Mr. Greeley's stanchest supporters and workers; Dr. James King, Liberal candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second District; Mr. James K. Moorhead, Dr. H. T. Coffey, and Hon. W. D. Moore, Chairman of the County Executive Democratic Committee.

The case did not develop anything extraordinary outside of the usual routine attending civil actions for debt until the cross-examination of Mr. Marquiss by Mr. Marshall. As the examination got on, witness and counsel for the Liberal Ring of defendants got up an edifying trial of wit, at which the latter got the best of his inexperienced opponent. The questions worked the witness up to fever heat, and, rushing up to Mr. Marshall, he doubled up his fist, and, shaking it under the attorney's nose, remarked:

"I want you to understand that I'm not paid for swearing."

This remark did not ease his wrath to any appreciable extent, and before he had scarcely ceased speaking he let drive at the lawyer, taking him fairly in the eye and staggering him against the wall. The latter was encumbered with a heavy overcoat, but he seized his assailant by the throat, and while backing him to the wall got him into chancery, doubled him up like a jack-knife and draped both eyes in the highest style of art. This episode created the wildest excitement.

The distinguished audience looked on aghast for a moment; then numbers of them sloped toward the door. Alderman McMasters, with surprising agility, jumped from his seat and seized the belligerent witness, and with some assistance ejected him from the office, the exit being accelerated by sundry kicks administered by the outraged Magistrate.

While this scene was being enacted at the door wrangling between plaintiff's and defendants' counsel continued. As soon as the Alderman resumed his seat, Mr. Marshall asked for judgment for defendants, reiterating the remark that McClurg never paid his own debts, even on judgments. Mr. McClurg promptly responded to the charge by calling the attorney a liar. The attorney reached for his man, and McClurg, though a little man, was so wedged in among the crowd that he could not budge, and escape from the terrible visitations of Marshall's boot was out of the question; so he grinned with pain until he succeeded in crowding through the throng and reached the threshold. Then he went down Fifth avenue at a high rate of speed, and soon disappeared from view. Counsel for the plaintiff then announced that he had withdrawn from the suit. Mr. Marshall then demanded judgment for the defence, and the magistrate yielded to his demand, with the following official endorsement:

"Dismissed because of blackguard and villanous conduct of the plaintiff in presence of the 'Squire."

Thus ended the battle which proved a victory for the Liberal cause. Several suits for assault and battery will be instituted on Monday.

FIGHT WITH A KANGAROO.

The Men and Dogs are Beaten Off, and the Marsupial Remains Master of the Field.

From the Inglewood (Australia) Advertiser.

Kangaroo hunting, though not altogether lacking the spice of danger which gives the greatest zest to active sports, is, however, usually indebted for it to the natural difficulties of the country ridden over, and coolness, a quick eye for overhanging branches, and a staunch and knowing horse to deal with fallen timber, are, therefore, generally sufficient to enable the sportsman to bag his game and insure him against "a spill"—the only danger to which his anticipations carry him when setting forth on his excursion. But the gentle and harmless kangaroo sometimes assumes the aspect of a formidable "old man," and then the chase becomes a very different matter, involving such little unpleasantnesses as squeezed and maimed dogs, scratched horses, and torn clothes, perhaps skins.

Such an experience of "catching a Tartar" was furnished to three Inglewood sportsmen on Wednesday last, while out kangarooing on Boort Run. They found a large mob of the animals and killed one, and then turned their attention to "a regular boomer," standing nearly seven feet high, which they cut off from the rest, for, so far from making any disposition to make off, he appeared as eager for a fray as his assailants, and fearlessly rushed upon the three horsemen and five dogs opposed to him. Two of the dogs were kangaroo dogs, two others were coolies, and the fifth was a small terrier, which was only one of the hunting party that did not seem to have too much of the battle before the fight was closed. The kangaroo dogs and coolies were successively taken up as they dashed at the "old man's" throat, and treated to a squeeze, which effectually damped their ardor, and they slunk away into inglorious security, while the little terrier—too small to be hugged and too quick to be ripped—worried and teased to the end.

In the meantime, the horsemen were not idle, but used the sticks with which they had armed themselves to good purpose, but they had a rough antagonist to deal with, and when he got rid of the canine enemies he seemed to be quite able and willing to return the favors they were so plentifully bestowing upon him. He caught one round the waist and tried to pull him off his horse, but luckily his grip failed, and he only succeeded in tearing trousers and thigh. He then caught the horse round the neck, and was with difficulty beaten off. He then made a rush at another of the horses, and only succeeded in dashing his claws into its hind quarters, and the startled animal went off at a racing speed, the rider losing his hat in the run, and not daring for a short time to look back, thinking that the "old man" was hanging on behind.

After about an hour and a half of this sort of work, the hunters were completely fagged out and drew off their forces. When they had retired about 100 yards they looked back and there was the "old man" calmly licking his wounds, keeping possession of the battle-field and surveying them with the look of a conqueror, as if he had not the slightest objection to try conclusions with them again. This so provoked them that they went back again and had another set-to, assisted only by the terrier though, for the other dogs had had enough of his kangarooship; but the second battle ended as the first did, and the sportsmen had to confess themselves beaten and leave the hunt without the brush.

A NEWBURYPORT MYSTERY.

A School-House Haunted by a Little Tow-Headed Ghost, with the Prettiest of Faces and the Sweetest of Blue Eyes.

From the Merrimack Valley (Mass.) Visitor.

In Newburyport we have a school-house that a School Committee have been forced to advertise as closed to visitors, because curious crowds waited within and without to see the mysterious form of a ghost boy who has been trotting around there for more than a year, seen frequently by the teacher,—who is not a Spiritualist,—and by most of the whole fifty pupils, who are too young (primary scholars) to mystify and deceive the people.

The school-house is on Charles street, a one-story building, that would be the last place in town for a spirit from any happy abode to wish to renew his childhood in. There is an entry to the building, where is a flight of stairs to the attic, and a window looking into the school room. The teacher's desk brought her back to that window, where the pupils told her a strange boy was playing his tricks, sometimes putting his head up to the glass and other times looking in. They described him, and when seen he has always been the same in dress and appearance. To verify their statements she changed her seat to face the window; and by and by the face appeared—the Jack Frost upon the window pane. Not doubting but it was really a boy, she took her "ruler"—the emblem of her authority—and made for the entry, and there she found him standing in the corner—one of the prettiest faces she had ever seen, and needing a kiss more than a blow. His body, dressed in neat white clothes, bore the appearance of one just passed his first decade of years. His hair was almost white—a little tow-head; his face was as pale as death, and his eyes a sweet blue. His face was older than his years, and he had the appearance of wisdom beyond his age. She advanced to him, and then he dodged to the attic stairs. She followed—is now near enough to take hold of him—reached for him; but he is not there. He seemed to sink through the stairs, and where she would grasp his person her hand struck the floor. He was gone.

Now we have a veritable ghost, what is to be done? The police thought they could capture him. They arrested a lad as the author of all this commotion, the town through; and he had his choice to confess or take his chance for the Reform School. It was not only the old witchcraft, but the old test. "Throw her into the river," said they of olden times, "and find out whether or not she be a witch. If she is innocent, she will drown; if she swims, we'll hang her." The boy partially confessed; but he was not punished, because his teacher and all the pupils and his parents knew that he was not the strange boy that looked in at the window; and the face continued to reappear when he was away.

Next a carpenter was sent to nail up the passage to the attic; but "if love laughs at locks," much more do ghosts. The little tow-head even made more noise than before. He turned the attic into a carpenter's shop, where he, too, sawed and pounded and nailed; and, as if to demonstrate the futility of human force to shut him out, he put his head down through the ventilator and took a survey of the school. Some of the children have been frightened, and one day one of them fainted; but few of them are excited about it. The teacher has spoken to him, and he only laughed from his happy face. The children looked at him, whom not one of them ever saw before, and he returns their glances with love in his soft mild eyes; but, as yet, he has not told us who he is, whence he came, or what his mission. This comes nearest to a real ghost—a daylight ghost—of anything we have had in this city for years.

Defalcation—Desertion.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 4.

George E. Lane, Jr., stockbroker, formerly of the firm of Martin & Lane, but lately doing business on his own account, at 334 Montgomery street, suddenly disappeared about ten days ago, taking with him all the ready money he could command by the sale of his stocks on hand. The final sales were effected through C. H. Stoltenberg, and as some of the stocks were sold at a sacrifice, the sale being peremptory, the losses were quite large, and since Lane's disappearance it has been ascertained that every dollar of the ready money of Lane's young wife is missing, together with several thousand dollars belonging to his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hamilton, and his wife's sister, the whole amounting to over $30,000. Lane was married to Maggie A. Hamilton on the 20th of November last. At that time his wife was possessed of about $40,000 in her own right, an inheritance from her father. The real estate belonging to her is all that remains. The young wife is completely prostrated by the discovery of her husband's treachery, and now lies dangerously ill of brain fever. In addition to the money belonging to his wife, Lane used or carried away $3,000 belonging to Mr. Gardner, his former bookkeeper, who had given Lane the money for investment.

Geo. E. Lane, Jr., is about 25 years of age, a son of Captain George E. Lane, formerly commander of the steamer Colorado, and at present agent at Yokohama of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Young Lane's first experience in stock operations was as clerk in the office of a Wall street broker, New York City. He afterwards served as assistant storekeeper in the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and with the capital required went into the business with Minor S. Martin, as brokers, at 334 Montgomery street. The firm made money rapidly until the crash in stocks last spring, when they failed for $250,000, quarelled, and separated. Both went through bankruptcy, and recommenced business each on his own hook. Lane has since then led a fast life, being apparently in possession of large means. He paid $2,[illegible] for a fast horse, $600 for a trotting buggy, and large sums for fine clothing and jewelry. During his brief married life he is said to have been an apparently devoted husband, and until his sudden disappearance, his wife had no cause to suspect his heartlessness.

Quit.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—An unknown man, while attempting, last night, to cross the river on the ice-gorge above the bridge piers, broke through and was drowned.

The body of another unknown man was found hanging, yesterday, in an unoccupied house about seven miles from this city—a case of suicide.

Ocean Steamship News.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The steamships Cuba, Greece, Thuringia, and Sarmatian have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Arrived—The Dora, from Liverpool.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—PROVISIONS—Dry salt meats, 5¾@7¼c. Bacon quiet at 5¾, [illegible] others unchanged.

COTTON—Moderately active; sales 7,[illegible] bales; good ordinary, 18c; low middling, 18¾c; middling 19[illegible] 19¾c; middling Orleans, 19½@19¾c. Receipts [illegible] bales; exports to Liverpool, 496; stock, [illegible]

A Big Cave.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.—The Churchill [illegible] of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad caved [illegible] this morning, causing a chasm 100 feet long. [illegible] person was injured.

Escaped.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—G. W. Williams escaped while on trial to-day for robbing the mails.

MARRIED.

HOWE—VEEDER—At Belvidere, Ill., Jan. [illegible], by Rev. John Odgers, Mr. William E. Howe, of [illegible] City, and Miss Lous Veeder, of Hastings, N. Y.
Boston and New York papers please copy.

KING—LIVENGOOD—In this city, on the [illegible] the residence of E. P. Sheldon, Esq., by Rev. [illegible] Kittridge, Noah W. King and Miss Hattie M. Livengood, all of this city.

DIED.

MURPHY—The funeral of the late Sarah A. [illegible] will take place from her residence, [illegible] on Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 10:30 [illegible] Patrick's Church, where solemn High Mass [illegible] brated, and thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. [illegible] of the family are invited to attend.

DUGGAN—James Duggan, a native of the [illegible] Knocknaville, County Tipperary, Ireland [illegible] Funeral to leave his late residence [illegible] and thence to be conveyed by carriages to Calvary [illegible] Relatives and friends are respectfully invited [illegible] without further notice.
Worcester and Webster, Mass., papers please copy.

EAMES—At Blue Island, Tuesday, Jan. 14, [illegible] P., son of Mellville C. and Olive W. Eames, aged [illegible] 3 months.
Funeral at Blue Island, on Wednesday, at [illegible] o'clock.

PEACOCK—On Jan. 14, of croup, [illegible] youngest daughter of John and [illegible] Peacock, aged [illegible] years and 7 months.
New York papers please copy.

NELSON—On the 14th inst., Mary Jane Nelson. Funeral from her late residence, [illegible] Friends invited to be present.

WHITE—In Wurzburg, Germany, [illegible] 14th instant, Mrs. Martha H., wife of [illegible] White, of this city, aged 35 years.
The remains will be brought to Chicago for interment.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, (ESTABLISHED JANUARY, [illegible]) Office and Salesrooms, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal [illegible]

Will hold Weekly Sales throughout the year [illegible]
Mondays—REAL ESTATE.
Tuesdays—BOOTS AND SHOES.
Wednesdays—HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS.
Thursdays—DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FANCY [illegible]
Saturdays—HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Cash advances made on receipt of Merchandise; consignments solicited.

Horses, Buggies, Cutters and Harness
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 10 o'clock [illegible] and 8 West Washington-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,
Custom-Made Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, [illegible]
On THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 9½ o'clock [illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.
Our Wednesday's Auction Sale of
Boots & Shoes
Will be an attractive one, as a large line of SEASONABLE GOODS will be offered [illegible] 9½ a. m., Jan. 15.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., [illegible]

1026 INDIANA-AV.
Fourth dwelling from Twenty-second [illegible]
The Entire Contents of a First-class Dwelling.
Parlor and Chamber Furniture, [illegible] on Furniture, China, Glass [illegible] Stoves, Mirrors, lot of House Plants, [illegible] cost $500, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at [illegible]
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.
REGULAR WEDNESDAY SALE of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, FANCY [illegible] CIGARS, CHROMOS, ETC.
Sale commences at 9½ o'clock, a. m. [illegible]
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, [illegible]

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE
Of wholesale stock of M. BUMERL, [illegible]
Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Regulators, Silver Plated Ware, Watchmakers' Materials, Tools, Glass Show Cases, Fixtures, and Safe.
Above sale will take place on THURSDAY [illegible] p. m., at 177 Wabash-av. [illegible] der of assignee. HARRISON & CO. [illegible]

By EDWIN A. RICE & CO.
At the private residence [illegible]
Thursday, Jan. 16, at 10 [illegible]
A complete suite of [illegible] sale positive.